



Both Parties Claim Victory in Election; Democrats Still Control Senate, House

1st Progress in 8 Months g4 Break Impasse Berlin Settlement

By David Binder

PARIS, Nov. 4 (UPI)—The ambassadors of the Big Four reported today they had made progress on certain "essential" toward a Berlin settlement.

Official source said that the most essential topic discussed in the four-day meeting was access to West Berlin, isolated 110 miles east Germany, from West Germany. He added that the ambassador, Pyotr Abramov, had indicated a general willingness to come to terms with the West on this vital aspect of West Berlin's security, although he made no substantive concessions.

It was the first report of progress by the envoys of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France since they began meeting on Berlin eight months ago. Presiding over this ninth meeting was Kenneth Rush, the U.S. Ambassador to Bonn.

A further sign that the Berlin talks had gotten down to business was the agreement of the ambassadors to accelerate the tempo by meeting again in two weeks on Nov. 16. The bulk of the previous eight meetings had been held at intervals of about three weeks.

Other Topics Touched On
It is understood that other topics touched on today in the meeting, held at the heavily guarded former Allied Control Council building, included reopening East Berlin to visits by West Germans, and a reduction of the West German federal government's activities in West Berlin.

These are both highly sensitive topics for the East Berlin and Bonn governments, and would require their respective acquiescence. The Allied source said the four powers seemed to have reached a consensus that at a later stage, they would have to draw East Germany, West Germany and the West Berlin city government into the arrangements they are seeking.

It is apparently the hope of the four powers to create a kind of framework for the Berlin settlement among themselves and then to instruct the three German parties to work out the details within the framework.

Today's communiqué, longer than any issued after the previous ambassadorial meetings, caused a considerable stir among observers and German officials. The paragraph on progress was the stimulus, it said.

The meeting was held in a businesslike atmosphere. Progress was made on certain aspects essential to the agreement envisaged by the four powers concerned, and discussion will continue on other important aspects.

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CONSERVATIVE REACTION—James Buckley, the Conservative candidate, gives the thumbs-up sign after being declared winner in New York's 3-way Senate race.

The Senate

Republicans Fall Shy of Control

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Republicans failed yesterday in their bid to win control of the Senate from the Democrats.

But in an ideological struggle, President could claim some gains.

The Republicans wrested seats from Democrats in Tennessee, Connecticut, Maryland and Ohio, but lost in California and Illinois. But when measured in terms of voting support, Mr.

Nixon gained three and possibly four seats.

In New York, successful Conservative party candidate James L. Buckley, who won the seat of liberal Republican Charles E. Goodell, is expected to support Mr. Nixon's policies. The fourth could be in Indiana, where liberal incumbent Democrat Vance Hartke held only a razor-thin edge over Rep. Richard Roudebush, a GOP conservative.

In Illinois, however, 39-year-old Adlai Stevenson 3d, son of

the former Democratic governor and two-time presidential candidate, won comfortably over incumbent Republican Sen. Ralph T. Smith for the remaining four years of the term of the late Sen. Everett M. Dirksen.

With 86 percent of the precincts reported, Mr. Stevenson had 1,877,257 to Sen. Smith's 1,523,332.

In California, Democratic Rep. John V. Tunney, son of the former heavyweight boxing champion, defeated incumbent Republican Sen. George Murphy, the former movie song-and-dance man who had strong presidential support. With all precincts counted, Mr. Tunney had 3,422,235 to Sen. Murphy's 3,232,704.

Party Label Terms
Democrats controlled the outgoing Senate by 57 to 43. The best the GOP can do in the new Senate is hold a minority of 45 against 53 Democrats. This would be a net loss of four by the Democrats but in party-label terms, the Republicans do not gain that number. Democrat-turned-independent Harry F. Byrd won in Virginia, and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

The House—Democrats Make Only Modest Gains

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—With one race still undecided, Democrats have made net gains of eight seats in the House to increase their margin over Republicans to 354 to 180.

In the Louisville, Ky., district held by Republican William Cowger, the outcome will be decided by absentee ballots. So the Democratic gain could reach nine.

This was far less than the average loss for a president's party in mid-term elections. Republicans had said that if they held Democratic gains to ten seats they would be in a good position to win the House in the presidential year of 1972.

In addition, national Democrats will still lack an effective working majority because of conservative Southern defections.

But Democrats were cheered by the outcome because President Nixon's failure to pull in a Republican House two years ago gave Democrats fewer "soft" seats to win back. They said this year's picture was more like 1962 when, after President Kennedy had proved to have no coattails in 1960, Democrats lost only four seats. The average loss for the President's party during the last eight mid-term elections had been 34 seats.

There were some interesting regional results. In the Midwest, a traditional Republican base, Democrats picked up eight seats and lost none, probably reflecting farm and unemployment discontent. Democrats picked up both seats in South Dakota and one each in North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Indiana.

In the 11 states of the Old Confederacy where Republicans (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Governors—Loss of 11 Statehouses Hurts GOP

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Democrats won a stunning majority of the nation's governorships yesterday in a blitz that gives them a solid base of power and patronage for the 1972 elections.

Abruptly reversing the GOP's painstaking gains of the last few years, Democratic candidates dumped the Republicans from 12 statehouses and lost only two.

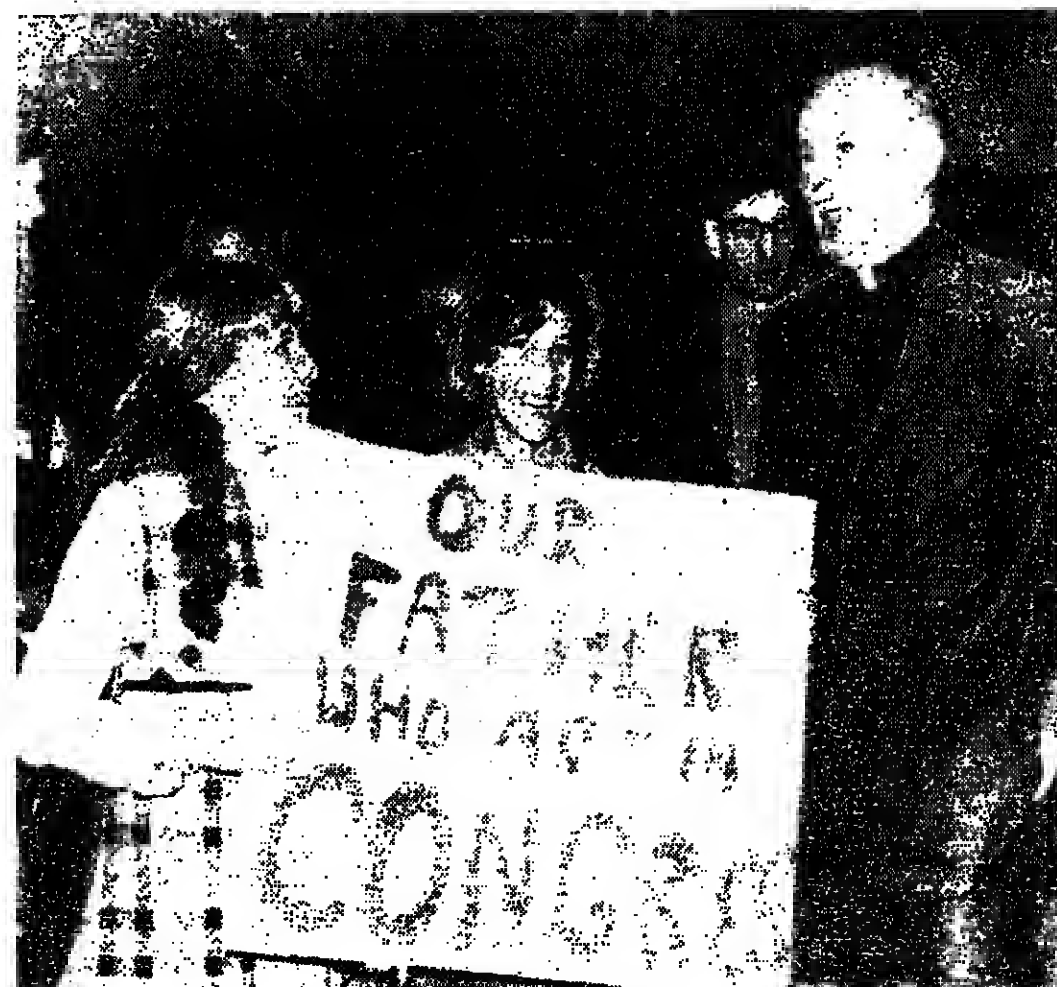
The Democratic prizes included the governorships of Ohio, Florida and Pennsylvania and gave the party a much stronger voice in the congressional redistricting battles shaping up as a result of the 1970 census. The Republicans had a 32-18 edge in governorships when the voting started. When it was

done, the Democrats had at least 26 with the results of four more races still unclear.

Democratic national chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien called the turnaround "the most politically explosive development of Election Day 1970." The GOP sought solace in the outcome of the congressional campaigns.

Republicans remained in control of the governorships of the two biggest states—California and New York—but lost both houses of the California legislature to the Democrats, a sharp setback.

The off-year contests included 35 governors' races. The Democrats captured 19 of these and appeared likely winners in



PADRE IN THE HOUSE—Father Robert D. Rinan, the first Catholic priest to be elected to Congress, celebrates his victory with two young supporters in Newton, Mass.

11 Governorships Lost, 2 Gained by Republicans

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—The Democrats have repulsed President Nixon's bold midterm election offensive, retaining their control of the Senate and House and totally erasing the Republicans' 2-10-1 majority in the nation's governorships.

With one House race and one Senate contest still undecided, this is the way yesterday's off-year elections stacked up:

In the Senate, the Republicans won 11 seats and the Democrats 21, with two other seats going to independents. In the Indiana contest, the Democrat, Sen. Vance Hartke, was narrowly ahead of his Republican opponent, Rep. Richard Roudebush.

Thus the new Senate tentatively shapes up as 44 Republicans to 54 Democrats, if Sen. Hartke holds his lead, plus the two independents. The old Senate had a 57-43 Democratic edge.

In the House, 254 Democrats and 130 Republicans were elected, giving a net gain of eight seats to the Democrats.

One race in Kentucky was still undecided.

In the statehouses, which had been a GOP bulwark, the Democrats wrested 11 governorships from the Republicans. Races in Alaska, Michigan and Rhode Island were still in doubt today. The GOP elected 12 governors to the Democrats' 20 in yesterday's voting. The new statehouse lineup, if the leaders in the three uncertain contests win, would be 29 Democrats to 21 Republicans.

Nixon Sees Gain
President Nixon said today at the Western White House that the election results gave him an ideological "working majority" in the Senate. Despite small losses in the House of Representatives, he said, the election amounted to a "victory" for his party.

"The results of this election will not go unnoticed abroad," Mr. Nixon told reporters before leaving San Clemente, Calif., for Washington. Speaking without notes, he added: "I believe our hand has been strengthened."

With this new strength for foreign and defense policies, the President said, he was confident that he would be able to end the war in Vietnam with a just peace. He did not mention the election's possible effects on domestic programs, and he declined to answer reporters' questions.

His advisers said he believed he had achieved his avowed goal—winning a "majority of one" in support of his policies. They said two of his major

White House aides and Vice-President Agnew echoed Mr. Nixon's claim of an ideological victory in the Senate struggle, in which two liberals—two Democrats and one Republican—were ousted by conservative challengers.

The Vice-President, whose vigorous campaigning against

"radical liberals" was a highlight of the election races, said the President would have a "working majority" in the Senate, though not an arithmetical one.

But Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien scoffed at the Agnew claim. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

The Vote Summary

	Reps.	Dems.	Others
Senate			
Elected	11	21	2
Leading	0	1	0
Holdovers	33	32	0
New Senate	44	54	2
Present Senate.....	43	57	0
Republicans won 4 Democratic seats; Democrats won 2 Republican seats.			

	Reps.	Dems.	Others
House			
Elected	180	254	0
Leading	1	0	0
New House	181	254	0
Present House	189	246	0
Republicans won 9 Democratic seats; Democrats won 17 Republican seats. Net change: Democrats gain 8.			

	Reps.	Dems.	Others
Governors			
Elected	12	20	0
Leading	1	2	0
Holdovers	8	7	0
New Line-up	21	29	0
Present Line-up...	32	18	0

Nixon Claims Victory in Bid To Change Outlook of Senate

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 4 (UPI)—President Nixon today claimed victory in his efforts to change the ideological makeup of the Senate.

His advisers said he believed he had achieved his avowed goal—winning a "majority of one" in support of his policies. They said two of his major

critics—Sen. Charles Goodell, R., N.Y., and Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., had been defeated. And they hinted that a third one—Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo.—had been sufficiently scared by his close race against Republican newcomer John C. Danforth to mute his criticism.

They also tentatively claimed, on the basis of incomplete returns, that the 50-year-old tradition that the party in the White House loses strength during off-year congressional elections had been blunted if not reversed.

"We have broken the historical mold," said Robert H. Finch, former Health, Education and Welfare Secretary, now a chief Nixon aide.

"Had not the President gone in and campaigned as he did, it would have been a far different result."

He said the Senate victories would strengthen Mr. Nixon's hand in foreign policy.

Republican Victories
Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon was also encouraged by the Senate Republican victories in Ohio, Maryland and Connecticut.

"When the President made a decision to campaign four weeks ago, the polls showed the Republicans were ahead in only one race (for a Senate seat held by a Democrat), and that was Tennessee," Mr. Ziegler said.

In one area, though, the White House clearly was disappointed. Herbert Klein, the administration's director of communications, acknowledged, "I think we can honestly say we would like to have done better ... in the governorships."

Mr. Nixon, wife Pat and daughter Tricia were to fly back to Washington today for a brief stay at the White House.

The President is expected to go to his home at Key Biscayne, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Egypt to Extend Cease-Fire, Says Arab League

CAIRO, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Rifaat announced today that his government would extend the Middle East cease-fire for three months, as called for by the UN General Assembly in a formal resolution.

Mr. Rifaat said the peace-making effort and to desist from supplying arms to Israel as long as that nation continued to occupy the territory of three Arab countries.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Rifaat said that the adoption of the Afro-Asian resolution by the General Assembly had made "an early resumption of the Jarring mission less likely than it was."

The foreign minister also opened the way for a possible rejection by Israel of the Security Council resolution of November, 1967, which has been the basis of all attempts to work out a Middle East settlement in recent years.

Consensus Confused
Charging that the authors of the Afro-Asian resolution had "confused a consensus that was clear," Mr. Rifaat said that Israel had accepted the Security Council resolution "on the basis of our August 6 agreement," following the U.S. peace initiative which led to a brief round of indirect talks between Israel, Jordan and Egypt through Mr. Jarring last summer.

"Now the UN jurisprudence is such that we'll have to look at it," (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Israelis have stated their readiness to extend the cease-fire, say they will take no part in mediation efforts until all allegations of the cease-fire are met—installation of Soviet in the Suez truce zone—ended.

Addressed the 127-nation assembly in New York, Mr. Rifaat denounced the Afro-Asian resolution as an obstacle to peace efforts because of what he called a misrepresentation of the mission of the Security Council ever given Mr. Jarring to implement its 1967

border guards fired two automatic weapons and then captured an Arab trying to reach the police reported. A man said the man seemed to be led away by man soldiers.

in Berlin
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ervative Gets 38%

Buckley Is Elected to Senate N.Y. Liberal Vote Splits

By Maurice Carroll

YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Buckley, the Conservative candidate, was elected from New York yesterday with 38 percent of the vote, pledging all-out support to the Nixon administration and said he would vote Republican in the new Congress.

goes Win re Power the House

INGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—will have a little more of the next Congress. Candidates won ten House seats yesterday for a net gain of 10.

one Negroes ran for the out that many Negro voters not possible, because of other blacks. Ack gains were made in Maryland, where Morgan State Prof. Parren J. Mitchell won a primary victory over Democratic incumbent N. Friedel to win handily the first Negro seat from the Free State.

is, where George W. of Chicago, won with the of Mayor Richard J. Daley. Illinois where Ronald V. labeled by Vice-President Agnew as sympathetic to k Panthers, won election Berkeley district, near San

men of the Negro incumbent ran for re-election yesterday Democrats, and all are Augustus P. (Gus) of California; John Con- and Charles C. Diggs Jr.; William Clay, of Michigan; Chisholm, of New; Stokes, of Ohio, and C. Nix, of Pennsylvania.

lamboyant Rep. Adam Powell will be succeeded by B. Rangel, who won easily Democratic and Republican. Veteran Negro Rep. L. Dawson, of Illinois, who og, will be replaced by Metcalfe, an easy winner. ne Negro ran for the Sen- lam R. Thompson, a pl independent, who pro- y token opposition for the it Democrat, John C.

ne Negro member of the Edward W. Brooke, of isette, was not up for re- diggs, chairman of the ck caucus, said the Negro will have a pyramiding encouraging other Negroes and work for equality the system.

the most prominent blacks for the House, the Rev. W. Young, of Georgia, who p aid to the late Martin King, made a respectable but lost to incumbent Re- Fletcher Thompson. The Young was trying to be- he first black congressman he Old South since Recon-.

Negroes broke the color line South Carolina House and k was elected to the Ala- legislature.

port to the Nixon administration and said he would vote Republican in the new Congress. "We're number one... we're number one," chanted the crowd in his headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria early today. Mr. Buckley claimed victory as the first third-party senator ever elected from New York.

"It's not my victory, it's our victory," said the grinning Mr. Buckley, who had campaigned on the slogan, "Isn't it about time we had a senator?"

Strong in Suburbs

The "we," he explained, meant the "silent majority." Mr. Buckley won the close three-way race by running strongly in the suburbs.

He held Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, the Democrat, to a narrow lead in New York City, carrying this city's two sub-urban-like boroughs, Queens and Staten Island, himself.

The incumbent, Sen. Charles E. Goodell, Republican-Liberal, was wiped out early.

With 55 percent of the votes counted, Mr. Buckley had 2,148,441, Rep. Ottinger, the Democrat, 2,007,891, and Sen. Goodell 1,410,157.

A third party candidate had not been elected to the Senate since 1940 when Robert La Follette Jr. won as a Progressive party candidate in Wisconsin.

Rep. Ottinger told the crowd in his headquarters that "none of us should forget that 62 percent of the people of the State of New York today reaffirmed their desire for decent values in our society."

Licking his lips nervously and appearing tired but not emotional, he warned Mr. Buckley to remember that "he represents not just the 38 percent of the people who elected him but the entire state."

Progressives Were Divided

The lesson of the Buckley victory, he said, was that progressives had divided their forces.

Mr. Buckley had focused the later days of his campaign on the suburbs—a drive featured by American flags, patriotic music and concentration on what has been called the "social issue."

He apparently benefited from a crossover of Republican votes shifted from Sen. Goodell by the outspoken criticism of the senator expressed by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew.

Mr. Buckley's strong run in a state where both major parties are regarded as liberal focused national attention on the New York race.

But most New York politicians were inclined to credit two factors that had little to do with a Conservative trend—first, the election was the same sort of three-candidate mixture that made John V. Lindsay the mayor of New York last year with a minority of the popular vote; and second, Mr. Buckley conducted a brilliant campaign.

Buckley aides said the pleasure of victory was heightened by a telephone call from President Nixon who offered congratulations soon after the result was certain.

Mr. Buckley is the brother of William Buckley, editor of the conservative weekly National Review. Sen. Goodell was appointed to the Senate in 1968 to fill the seat of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.



Associated Press

ROCKEFELLER RETURNS—New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller answers the cheers of well-wishers upon learning that he had been re-elected to the Albany mansion.

Rockefeller Easily Wins 4th Term in N.Y.

By Richard Reeves

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller was re-elected to a fourth term, easily defeating Democrat Arthur J. Goldberg, the former Supreme Court justice who was persuaded to run by Democratic leaders convinced that he was the best

candidate they had ever run against the governor.

It was a classic Rockefeller victory in the tradition of 1962 and 1966, when he also campaigned by describing himself as the "underdog," then blanketed the state with a multi-million-dollar campaign featuring thousands of television

and radio commercials and millions of buttons and brochures.

"I have no regret about entering this race and I accept the verdict of the people cheerfully," Mr. Goldberg said in conceding defeat. "This has been my first hurrah and now I shall return to the business of earning my living."

The former justice, secretary of labor and ambassador to the United Nations was in his first political campaign at the age of 62, but he disappointed many Democrats because he was never able to match the energy and enthusiasm of Gov. Rockefeller the campaigner, who is also 62 but travelled the state with the same vigor he showed in his first campaign 12 years ago.

Although he began as a favorite-party leader persuaded him to run after their private polls a year ago showed him winning by 25 points—Mr. Goldberg was trailing in all private and public polls before Election Day.

The Rockefeller victory automatically carried in his runningmate Lt. Governor Malcolm W. Wilson, and defeated State Sen. Basil Patterson, Mr. Goldberg's runningmate and the first Negro to seek the office.

With 12,650 of 13,578 districts reporting, the results were as follows: Gov. Rockefeller 2,816,451 Mr. Goldberg 2,199,142 Paul Adams 386,617

Mr. Adams was the candidate of the Conservative party. In significant ways, the Rockefeller victory was a reversal of his 1966 defeat of Frank D. O'Connor. Four years ago, Gov. Rockefeller was generally considered the more liberal of the two major party candidates and won by slicing away substantial chunks of the normally Democratic vote in Jewish and Negro neighborhoods.

This year, however, the governor projected himself as a "centrist" to the political right of Goldberg and won pluralities in Irish and Italian neighborhoods that voted against him in 1966.

Winthrop Rockefeller Loses Governor Race in Arkansas

By Roy Reed

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 4 (NYT).—Dale Bumpers, a political unknown until last summer, defeated Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller and captured the governor's office for the Democrats yesterday.

Mr. Rockefeller, the state's first Republican governor in nearly a century, trailed in his bid for a third two-year term by a margin of almost 2 to 1.

Walter L. Carruth of the American Independent Party, a follower of George C. Wallace, finished a distant third.

Democrats also defeated Republican and American Independent candidates for lieutenant governor, secretary of state and an American Independent candidate for attorney general.

Rep. John Paul Hannegrschmidt was the only major Republican candidate in the state to be re-elected. He defeated Donald Poe, a Democrat, to win a third term.

The voters rejected a new state constitution. It had been drafted by a convention to replace one that was adopted in 1874, at the end of the Reconstruction era in Arkansas.

The race between Mr. Rockefeller, 58, and Mr. Bumpers, 45, a lawyer from the little hill town of Charleston, was thought to have

become close in recent weeks. Mr. Bumpers had been the undisputed favorite after he upset former Gov. Orval E. Faubus, once considered invincible in Arkansas politics, in the Democratic runoff primary Sept. 8.

Arkansas' two chief gubernatorial contestants were essentially moderate on the questions of race and disorders. Their campaign stance on the race issue was, in fact, more liberal than the stance of candidates in any other Southern state.

This was only the second Arkansas governors' race in 16 years in which school desegregation was not an open issue between the major candidates. Mr. Carruth rode it hard, but both the others ignored it, after going on record early with pro forma opposition to busing.

Mr. Rockefeller has appointed large numbers of Negroes to state government and he recently named the first black member of a state college board. He had personally handled several instances of racial strife and as a result he had built a formidable organization among blacks.

Mr. Bumpers also openly sought black support. He pledged non-discriminatory hiring practices and said he would keep the Negroes in state government whom Mr. Rockefeller had hired.

Parties Divide Up California

Reagan Posts Easy Victory, Murphy Loses

By Wallace Turner

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Gov. Ronald Reagan, a Republican, was elected to a second four-year term yesterday, easily defeating Assemblyman Jesse Unruh.

However, the Republicans lost the Senate seat held by George Murphy, a conservative, who was beaten by Rep. John V. Tunney, a moderate Democrat.

Gov. Reagan received 3,390,478 votes to 2,335,943 for Mr. Unruh, a veteran of the Assembly. Mr. Tunney's total was 2,433,706 to 2,335,236 for Sen. Murphy.

Rep. Tunney, 36-year-old son of former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney, is a close friend and political ally of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who was his roommate at the University of Virginia Law School. Sen. Murphy, who is 68, is like Gov. Reagan, a former actor.

By Election Day, two slogans had come to represent the positions that evolved in the hard-fought campaigns. The Republicans said "San Jose." The Democrats said "Technicolor."

As viable political slogans must, each of these had become merely the handle on a big bag of political issues.

The Republicans' slogan, derived from the rock, bottle and egg-throwing incident when President Nixon spoke at San Jose last Thursday night, was aimed at exploitation of voter dissatisfaction with protest movements, bombings, assaults on the police and other attempts to upset established order.

The Democratic slogan was drawn from disclosures of Sen. Murphy's relationship with Technicolor.



Gov. Ronald Reagan

color, Inc., from the time he was elected in 1964 until Patrick J. Frawley Jr., the ultra-conservative industrialist, lost control of the company last summer.

The slogan emphasized the Democratic accusations that the leading Republican candidates were first of all representatives in office of the wealthy and powerful who finance the Republican candidates' campaigns.

Gov. Reagan, 59, campaigned on his record. He asked four more years to solidify his accomplishments and promised to make further money-saving changes in the state's financial structure.

Mr. Unruh hammered away at charges that the Reagan administration had done many things for the benefit of the governor's supporters, and particularly for the oil industry.

Mr. Unruh charged also that the Republican national and state fiscal policies had created an economic recession that has put many Californians on welfare rolls.

The San Jose incident came as President Nixon returned to his home state to campaign for Sen. Murphy's re-election. The Republicans used it to renew their attempts to identify Rep. Tunney as a supporter of radicals.

30-Year Friendship

Sunday's newspaper advertisements for the Murphy campaign pointed out that Mr. Tunney had voted against the District of Columbia crime bill and charged that "it is this kind of permissiveness that has made our streets, our schools and even our courthouses unsafe."

Gov. Reagan campaigned hard for Sen. Murphy in the last three weeks. The two men have been personal friends for 30 years, beginning when, as Hollywood actors, they were in the group of anti-Communists who took control of the Screen Actors' Guild.

Mr. Unruh's campaign against Gov. Reagan was uphill all the way. The polls said he was losing. He lacked money for television advertising and was deserted by some prominent contributors of years past.

Mr. Tunney presented himself as a moderate-to-conservative Democrat. He opened his campaign, for example, in his home city of Riverside with a plea for better pay and better treatment of the police.

Mr. Tunney, in prime physical condition, emphasized the physical contrast between himself and Sen. Murphy, who at 63 has a voice that was reduced to a hoarse whisper by a throat cancer operation.

Mrs. Romney Loses

Women Gain Two More Seats, Go From 11 to 13 in Congress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Two of the most outspoken women in politics, Louise Day Hicks, of Boston and Bella Abzug, of New York City, have won seats in Congress, but voters turned back Lenore Romney in her challenge of Sen. Philip Hart, of Michigan.

Mrs. Hicks, an adamant foe of busing to bring about racial balance in schools, and Mrs. Abzug, a national leader of the Women's Strike for Peace, will be Democratic freshmen representatives, come January, along with a third woman who won yesterday, Ella Tammusi Grasso, Connecticut's secretary of state for three terms.

Rep. Catherine May, R., Wash., was upset in her bid for a seventh term, but the nine other female incumbents won handily. They are Democrats Patsy Mink, of Hawaii; Martha Griffiths, of Michigan; Lenore E. Sullivan, of Missouri; Edith Green, of Oregon; Julia B. Hansen, of Washington and Shirley Chisholm, of New York and Republicans Margaret M. Heckler, of Massachusetts, Charlotte T. Reid, of Illinois and Florence P. Dwyer, of New Jersey.

This will inch up the number of women in Congress from 11 to 13—counting Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, R., Maine, who had no race this year—and shake the 50-1 sex ratio of legislators.

A total of 46 women ran for major offices this year but half were on minor-party tickets and drew only a few votes.

The attempt by Mrs. Romney, wife of Housing Secretary George Romney, to oust Sen. Hart drew the most national attention.

Vice-President Agnew included Sen. Hart in his collection of "Radic-Libs" and urged voters to replace him—but Mrs. Romney's effort appeared doomed weeks ago.

She'd been a great vote-getting asset when her husband was one of Michigan's most popular governors, but she couldn't convince the voters she could be a senator on her own.

The victories of Mrs. Hicks and Mrs. Abzug had been predicted.

The 52-year-old Mrs. Hicks, a widow who campaigned against busing during an unsuccessful race for mayor of Boston, has been a Boston city councilwoman in recent years. She succeeds retiring House Speaker John McCormack.

Mrs. Abzug, 49, a lawyer like Mrs. Hicks, has been described as combining the qualities of a Jewish mother and a prizefighter. She upset seven-term Democrat Leonard Farber in the primary, showing herself to be an exuberant campaigner, and had little trouble in beating radio personality Barry Farber yesterday.

Mrs. Grasso, 51, is unknown outside Connecticut, but says she has been in politics since she was ten. As secretary of state, she oversaw the food stamp program and administered corporation and election laws.

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Askew, Chiles Beat Kirk, Cramer

Nixon's 'Southern Strategy' Fails to Pay Off in Florida

By Philip Carter

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 4 (WP)—Despite campaign visits by President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew, the Republican "Southern Strategy" went awry in Florida yesterday as Democrats dumped GOP Gov. Claude Kirk and literally walked away with a Senate seat.

Democrat Reubin Askew defeated Gov. Kirk by a commanding 588,439 to 278,171 in complete but unofficial returns.

State Sen. Lawton Chiles, who walked 1,000 miles across the state



Lawton Chiles

introducing himself to voters, outdrew his Republican opponent, Rep. William Cramer, by nearly 130,000 votes. Mr. Chiles had 890,139 to Rep. Cramer's 761,206, in complete unofficial returns.

In a victory statement, Mr. Askew declared that "the people of Florida have proved beyond a doubt they have the ability to make a decision on their own."

For the GOP, the apparent Democratic landslide marked a significant reversal of the party's hopes to expand its earlier promising gains in this conservative, traditionally Democratic state.

With heavy support from conservative Democrats, Gov. Kirk defeated Miami's liberal Democratic Mayor Robert King High in the 1966 governor's race. The GOP trend held in 1968, when Edward Gurney—capitalizing on continuing Democratic dissatisfaction—defeated former Gov. Leroy Collins in a Senate race.

Intraparty feud Yesterday's election, however, found the state's Democrats reunited behind two fresh candidates and the Republicans crippled by a demoralizing intraparty feud of their own.

In winning his party's Senate nomination, Mr. Chiles proved that a modern political campaign can be won—at least in Florida—without heavy spending.

Outside his hometown of Lakeland, the 40-year-old lawyer was virtually unknown before he set out last spring to walk the length of the state.

His novel campaign quickly won him the nicknames of "Walking Lawton" and "the walking senator."

Texas Voters Take Their Pick Of Millionaires—A Democrat

By Robert C. Maynard

HOUSTON, Nov. 4 (WP)—Faced with a choice for the U.S. Senate of a conservative, millionaire Democrat from Houston and a conservative, millionaire Republican from Houston, the predominantly Democratic voters of Texas yesterday chose the Democrat.

Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr., 49, defeated Rep. George Bush, 46, for the seat held by Sen. Ralph Yarborough, the liberal Democrat whom Mr. Bentsen defeated in a hard-fought primary.

Democratic Gov. Preston Smith turned back for the second time in a row, the challenge of Republican Paul Eggers, former counsel to the Treasury.

With 83 percent of the precincts reporting, unofficial returns showed that Mr. Bentsen had 1,103,381 votes to Mr. Bush's 863,826. Mr. Bentsen maintained an early and commanding lead throughout the count.

54-46% Margin With 93 percent of the precincts tallied, Gov. Smith led Mr. Eggers 1,107,813 to 966,075. In both major races, Democrats led Republicans by a 54-to-46 percent margin.

Mr. Bentsen, who served three terms in the House 20 years ago, was 27 when first elected. He was the youngest member at that time.

Texas was a target state in the Nixon administration's bid for control of the Senate. The President and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew campaigned for Mr. Bush, whom Republicans called a winner late in the campaign.

Some Republicans looked at Mr. Bush, a handsome former combat pilot, as a prospective replacement for Mr. Agnew on the 1972 ticket.

The Republicans also had high hopes for Mr. Bush because of the bitterness which the primary victory of Mr. Bentsen had engendered among Democratic liberals. There was much talk of crossing over to vote for Mr. Bush.

Linked to Violence Mr. Bentsen's campaign against Sen. Yarborough linked the liberal senator to ultraliberal causes, including the violence that occurred at the 1968 Democratic national convention in Chicago.

In a state in which such policies are unpopular, Mr. Bentsen accused Sen. Yarborough in the primary of being an advocate of the housing of school children to achieve integration. He also made much of Sen. Yarborough's position in support of the Supreme Court's



Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr.

ruling against prayer in the public schools.

Enraged liberals and members of the ethnic blocs in Texas threatened to bolt to Mr. Bush on the grounds that it would serve the liberal cause in Texas better if the conservative wing of the Democratic party lost the election.

In the end, it might well have been the Republicans who settled the argument about the Democrats. Late in the campaign, President Nixon campaigned in Dallas and Longview.

"I think," Democratic leader Dick Nichols of Austin said, "the Democratic wins are a backlash against Vice-President Agnew and President Nixon's visits."

Others Agree Other Democrats concurred yesterday, claiming that the "Kamla-baz" liberals moved closer to home after the administration talent came calling in Texas.

"A vote for Bush," one Democratic leader was quoted as saying, "would have been a vote for Nixon."

William Archer, the Houston Republican running for the seat made vacant in the House by James Greenwood.

Texas also voted on the issue of whether liquor should be served by the drink. A heavy vote in favor of the change in the populous Houston area indicated that the proposal might be carried.

In the state legislative races, Democrats were holding their own well in the state Senate, but returns in the lower house races were coming in too slow for a trend to be established last night.



William E. Brock 3d

Gore Unseated in Tennessee; GOP Also Gains Governorship

By James T. Wooten

NASHVILLE, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Republicans scored two major victories in Tennessee as Rep. William E. Brock 3d unseated Sen. Albert Gore, and Winfield Dunn, a political unknown, captured the governorship for his party for the first time in half a century.

Drawing heavily on national Republican manpower and money, Rep. Brock 3d, 62, his first defeat in a 30-year political career that included three terms in the Senate.

Mr. Dunn, a dentist who pledged to emulate President Nixon, if elected, beat John J. Hooker, the Democratic nominee, whose recent business dealings and past liberal positions were apparently detrimental to his second try for the governorship.

As the last few returns were being tallied here, many political analysts speculated that Mr. Hooker, a founding partner of the bank-rust food-franchising firm White Inc., diminished Sen. Gore's chances to retain his Senate seat.

Others believed that a lack of interest in the election among Negroes across the state proved to be the fatal factor.

With 99 percent of 2,491 districts reporting, the tally was:

For Senator

Brock 553,158

Gore 508,425

For Governor

Dunn 554,888

Hooker 502,930

Both contests have been portrayed by politicians and pundits alike as acid tests of the Nixon administration's "Southern Strategy," with Rep. Brock in the role of the man personally chosen by the President to unseat Sen. Gore, and thereby assist him in his legislative pursuits.

In 1966, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican, was elected to the Senate. In addition, both Presidents Eisenhower and Nixon won the state's electoral votes in their two respective campaigns.

Sen. Gore, a 52-year-old veteran of 18 years in the Senate, was singled out as the prime target of the national Republican effort to wrest control of the Senate from the Democrats. Money and manpower were dispatched to Mr. Brock's campaign. In appearances in the state by both President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew, Sen. Gore, the white-haired liberal, was assailed for his dovish positions on the Vietnam war and his votes against the President's unsuccessful Supreme Court nominations of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. and C. Harrold Carswell.

Convinced Voters Rep. Brock, a 39-year-old son of a wealthy Chattanooga family, ran a campaign that sought to convince Tennesseans that Sen. Gore had betrayed them by representing the "liberal Eastern establishment" and not Tennessee during his 18 years as a senator.

Mr. Brock told the voters that, in contrast to Mr. Gore's "radical liberal" record, he "believes what you believe."

Sen. Gore, in conceding to Rep. Brock, promised: "The causes for which we fought are not dead. The truth shall rise again."

Rep. Brock called Sen. Gore's concession "a fighting speech," and said: "Neighbors, you have hired another fighter. We are going to fight for this America of ours, for its basic principles and its heritage and what it stands for."

Mr. Brock's victory at a mid-morning news conference, saying his election to the most important legislative body in the world "is my life ambition."

He said he felt about going to the Senate, where his late father, Robert A. Taft, served many years, "as I always have. I was born my father's son."

Despite the Republican Senate victory, Democrats scored major gains in this politically important industrial state, as Mr. Gilligan and three other Democrats won statewide offices.

Prior to the election, the Republicans controlled all the statewide offices. In addition to Mr. Gilligan's victory, the Democrats won the offices of state auditor, state treasurer and attorney general.

Mr. Gilligan, 49, former congressman from Cincinnati, said in a victory speech that Ohio voters had rejected a campaign based on fear and that "we must now restore mutual faith and trust in people and in government."

Errors Are Found The News Election Service (NES) conducting the tabulation for news services and broadcast networks, said it was beginning a check of all counties, and said it was finding errors.

"There will be a lot of adjustments," said an NES official. "We said absentee votes were coming to counties previously reported as complete in the unofficial tally."

In addition, NES said errors were being found in some counties' early tabulations.

"The counting could go on for days," the NES official said. Keith Bolen, a Republican national committee member, said: "The sure there will be a recount."

Sen. Hartke, marked as a prime target in the Republican effort to capture control of the Senate, rolled up pluralities in most of the metropolitan areas in his bid for a third term.

Visit From Nixon Rep. Rouds, a five-term congressman who gave up his seat in the House to make the race, got help from a visit by Mr. Nixon, two visits by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, and several appearances by Nixon cabinet members.

During the campaign, Rep. Rouds criticized Sen. Hartke for "softness" urging voters to elect a Republican who would support the President and take a strong stand against lawlessness and violence.

Sen. Hartke, taking advantage of voter dissatisfaction with rising property taxes under Republican Gov. Edgar D. Whitcomb, blamed the Nixon administration for unemployment and said the Democrats offered better economic policies for the working man.

Senators Elected

ALASKA Ted Stevens (R)	MICHIGAN Philip A. Hart (D)	RHODE ISLAND John O. Pastore (D)
ARIZONA Paul F. Fannin (R)	MINNESOTA H. R. Humphrey (D)	TENNESSEE W. E. Brock III (R)
CALIFORNIA John V. Tunney (D)	MISSOURI Stuart Symington (D)	TEXAS Lloyd M. Bentsen (D)
CONNECTICUT L. P. Wicker Jr. (R)	MONTANA Mike Mansfield (D)	UTAH Frank R. Moss (D)
DELAWARE W. V. Roth Jr. (R)	NEBRASKA Edward Brooke (R)	VERMONT Frank E. Lautenberg (R)
FLORIDA Lawton Chiles (D)	NEVADA Howard Cannon (D)	VIRGINIA Barry Goldwater Jr. (D)
GEORGIA Hiram L. Pong (R)	NEW JERSEY H. A. Williams Jr. (D)	WASHINGTON Henry M. Jackson (D)
ILLINOIS A. E. Stevenson III (D)	NEW MEXICO Joseph M. Montoya (D)	WEST VIRGINIA Robert C. Byrd (D)
INDIANA J. C. Wicker (R)	NEW YORK James L. Buckley (D)	WISCONSIN William Proxmire (D)
MAINE Edmund S. Muskie (D)	NORTH CAROLINA Quentin N. Burdick (D)	WYOMING Gale McGee (D)
MARYLAND J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R)	OHIO Richard T. Taft Jr. (R)	
MASSACHUSETTS Edward M. Kennedy (D)	PENNSYLVANIA Hugh Scott (R)	

Asterisk (*) denotes incumbent; double asterisk (**) denotes office had been held by opposition party. Where more than one name appears in a race, the election was undecided.

Governors Elected

ALABAMA (Four-year term) George Wallace (D)	KANSAS (Two-year term) Robert Docking (D)	OKLAHOMA (Four-year term) David Hall (D)
ALASKA (Four-year term) Keith Miller (R)	MAINE (Four-year term) Kenneth M. Curtis (D)	OREGON (Four-year term) Tom McCall (R)
ARIZONA (Four-year term) Jack Williams (R)	MARYLAND (Four-year term) Maurice P. D'Arcy (D)	PENNSYLVANIA (Four-year term) Richard J. Shapp (D)
ARKANSAS (Four-year term) Dale Gribble (D)	MASSACHUSETTS (Four-year term) Francis W. Sargent (R)	RHODE ISLAND (Four-year term) E. P. Delmonico (R)
CALIFORNIA (Four-year term) Ronald Reagan (R)	MICHIGAN (Four-year term) William C. Milliken (R)	SOUTH CAROLINA (Four-year term) John C. West (D)
COLORADO (Four-year term) John A. Love (R)	MINNESOTA (Four-year term) W. W. Anderson (D)	SOUTH DAKOTA (Two-year term) Richard J. Gearty (D)
CONNECTICUT (Four-year term) Thomas J. Meskill (R)	NEBRASKA (Four-year term) J. James Exum (D)	TENNESSEE (Four-year term) Winfield Dunn (R)
FLORIDA (Four-year term) George Allen (D)	NEVADA (Four-year term) Mike O'Callaghan (D)	TEXAS (Four-year term) L. B. Smith (D)
GEORGIA (Four-year term) Jimmy Carter (D)	NEW HAMPSHIRE (Four-year term) Walter Peterson (R)	VERMONT (Two-year term) Deane C. Davis (R)
HAWAII (Four-year term) John A. Burns (D)	NEW MEXICO (Four-year term) Bruce King (D)	WISCONSIN (Four-year term) Patrick J. Leahy (D)
IDaho (Two-year term) C. D. Anderson (D)	NEW YORK (Four-year term) Rockefeller (R)	WYOMING (Four-year term) B. K. Hathaway (R)
IOWA (Two-year term) Robert D. Ray (R)	OHIO (Four-year term) John J. Gilligan (D)	

Asterisk (*) denotes incumbent; double asterisk (**) denotes office had been held by opposition party. Where more than one name appears in a race, the election was undecided.

In Ohio Election

Another Taft to Enter Senate, But Democrat to Be Governor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4 (WP)—Rep. Robert Taft Jr., following in the footsteps of his father, was elected to the Senate, defeating Democrat Howard Metzenbaum.

However, in the gubernatorial race, Democrat John J. Gilligan swamped Republican Roger Cloud and established himself as a potential national leader of his party.

With all 91 Ohio election districts reported, Mr. Taft had 1,559,801 votes to Mr. Metzenbaum's 1,489,819, with a third party candidate getting 61,777 votes.

Mr. Gilligan polled 1,716,288 to 1,378,897 for Mr. Cloud.

Mr. Taft claimed victory at a mid-morning news conference, saying his election to the most important legislative body in the world "is my life ambition."

He said he felt about going to the Senate, where his late father, Robert A. Taft, served many years, "as I always have. I was born my father's son."

Despite the Republican Senate victory, Democrats scored major gains in this politically important industrial state, as Mr. Gilligan and three other Democrats won statewide offices.

Prior to the election, the Republicans controlled all the statewide offices. In addition to Mr. Gilligan's victory, the Democrats won the offices of state auditor, state treasurer and attorney general.

Mr. Gilligan, 49, former congressman from Cincinnati, said in a victory speech that Ohio voters had rejected a campaign based on fear and that "we must now restore mutual faith and trust in people and in government."

2 of 13 Elected

Many Called, Few Chosen, Clerical Candidates Discover

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—The clergy did not fare well in the congressional elections.

Of the unprecedented number of 13 priests and ministers who were candidates in House and Senate races, there were only two winners.

The Rev. Robert F. Drinan, a Jesuit priest and longtime dean of Boston College Law School, was elected to the House from Massachusetts' 3d District.

Rep. John H. Buchanan, a Baptist minister already serving in the House, was re-elected in Alabama. He is a Republican.

Senate Race Rejected Three clerical candidates for Senate seats were defeated: the Rev. Joseph Duffey, a United Church of Christ minister running as a Democrat in Connecticut; the Rev. John C. Danforth, an Episcopal priest nominated by the Republicans in Missouri; and the Rev. John J. McLaughlin, a Roman Catholic priest who was the Republican party senatorial candidate in Rhode Island.

The only Misk clergyman nominated for Congress, the Rev. Andrew Young, was defeated in Georgia's 5th District.

Mr. Young, a minister of the Christian Church, was a close friend of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

An incumbent clergyman-congressman, Rep. Henry C. Schadeberg, R. Wis., was defeated for re-election. Mr. Schadeberg is a Congregationalist.

Defeat in Wisconsin The Rev. Robert Cornell, a Roman Catholic priest who was the Democratic nominee for Congress in Wisconsin's 8th District, ran well behind his Republican opponent.

Other clerical losers were the Rev. George McCall, a Methodist minister running as the Liberal party candidate in New York's 16th District; the Rev. Jay Wilkinson, a young Episcopal priest who was the Republican nominee in Oklahoma's 4th District; the Rev. Richard Pullerton, a Church of the Nazarene evangelist, hearing the Republican banner in Georgia's 7th District; the Rev. Fred Casimir, a Church of Christ minister nominated by the Republicans in California's 31st District; and E.D. Shumaker, an Assembly of God pastor running as a Republican in Florida's 1st District.

Air Currents Carry Germs In Hospital

Spread of Smallpox In Germany Cited

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (UPI)—In the first such episode on record, smallpox infection has apparently been carried long distances by air currents traveling through the corridors of a hospital.

The result was an outbreak in West Germany in which 20 persons were infected and four died.

According to epidemic specialists of the World Health Organization in Geneva, it was the first clear indication that the dread disease can be transmitted by other than face-to-face contact.

In the past, this had been suspected but never verified.

The manner in which the contagion spread has been demonstrated by releasing a smoke bomb alongside the bed of the original victim, a German electrician who had just returned from Pakistan.

Smallpox, which is often fatal and leaves disfiguring marks, is still endemic in a number of developing nations.

WHO specialists said in recent interviews that hospitals with smallpox patients heretofore will have to be mindful of the dangers of long-range contagion under certain circumstances, such as high humidity and meandering air currents.

The outbreak began in January after the electrician was hospitalized at an Alameda in the belief that he might have typhoid fever. He had twice been vaccinated against smallpox before his trip but had not shown an immune reaction to the most recent shot.

Kept in Isolation The patient was kept in an isolation ward, cut off from all other patients. He never left his private room. His nurses, except for one night nurse, did not work on other floors.

When from the isolation ward was placed in bags that were then inserted in other bags before removal for disinfection and washing. The investigators believed the handling of eating utensils likewise eliminated them as a possible route of contamination.

On Jan. 11, the day after the patient's admission, a priest came to the door and offered him Holy Communion. The priest did not enter the room and the priest did not enter the room.

By Jan. 14, the patient had developed severe bronchitis. And next day smallpox was suspected. This diagnosis was confirmed on Jan. 16. The patient was encased in a plastic envelope and all doors, other rooms closed as he was transferred to a nearby small unit in a nearby hospital.

All Infections at Hospital All the later infections were the Meschede hospital. Seventy cases occurred from seven to 10 days after the time the original patient was there, indicating air infection. Two more came down with the disease later.

Everyone in the hospital was vaccinated after the original diagnosis, but because some patients were elderly or very ill they were not given live vaccine, which was more potent.

At first, the manner of contagion was puzzling. One victim a nun, had been hospitalized in the top floor for many months at had not left her room in January. Another case was a visitor who entered only a lobby near the isolation ward corridor, remaining more than 15 minutes.

However, the smoke bomb showed that smoke from the top of infection spread to a lobby and to corridors outside most all of the rooms in which infections occurred.

Furthermore, a radiator on the window of the original patient created an updraft that can smoke through the partially open window, up the outside facade, into the windows of four or more rooms.

The analysis also attributes the contagion to an unusual combination of factors: low humidity (which increases the survival of closely related viruses), high humidity, and the first victim, very severe infection and the spread of the virus particles.

Even Off Siberia The Eskimo Vo Can Be Counted

NOME, Alaska, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Two bush pilots dropped leaflet papers on a gale-swept Arctic hill and the electoral vote in the Eskimo village Ingayuk were able to vote in today's U.S. elections.

Stush Lee in the Bering stopped this Eskimos on a Diomed Island off the Seward coast, from paddling their boats 28 miles to pick up the papers from Cape Prince of Wales.

So Oda, Hammond and Tavis took their twin-engine plane to an emergency landing in Ingayuk on the Bering Sea.

On the second of two low tides they dumped waterproof bagging red streamers almost on a flare set on a hill.

Poll results will be sent to the radio, but the ballot paper probably not be officially sent until February when a plane is able to land on the island.

John in 1970



Truce Team Probing Cause of Flare-up in Amman

militee said a member of an Arab security force forced him to take part in a "operation" and threatened because of their failure to take observers. There have been sporadic acts of violence in the West Bank since Alec at the weekend in a policy statement denounced by the Israelis as "unfriendly, unbalanced and harmful to peace prospects."

Mrs. Meir left the prime minister's residence seemingly unimpressed by the assurances that British policy remains neither pro-Arab nor pro-Israeli.

say we would act with
ing this period in pro-
ment. We did not pro-
arms than we had pre-
ceded to provide. But in
fact that the violations
of the arms embargo by
Soviet Union has been
military equipment to
course we are under no

however, suggested that the Communists did plan major attacks at least in the region of the capital.

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3. 1968. that the war would be ended within six months after his election.

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The Big Stand-Off

Both major American parties agree that the election results were less than decisive; both claim victories. The Republicans profess to be happy over purging some of Mr. Nixon's most articulate Senate critics; the Democrats point with pride to the House of Representatives and the governorships. In broad terms, political power has shifted barely if at all. It is the intangibles that cause the greatest debate and the effects of these may not be known for some time.

Obviously, the mood of the country is slightly more conservative. But this did not make any fundamental changes in the balance of political forces nationally, although it may have done so in certain areas. Equally obviously, the intervention of President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew did not crystallize that mood. In fact, one member of the administration has fallen back on the unchallengeable argument (which in itself is something of a confession) that without the injection of the White House into the campaign, the results for the Republicans might have been worse.

A President should achieve more than that, when he lays his prestige and authority on the line. Mr. Nixon, despite some senatorial setbacks, was not in so desperate a situation. In respect to his programs, that he had to fight a Verdun battle of attrition at mid-term. In fact, it remains to be seen whether the bitterness of this campaign (Amer-

icans do not like purges from the top, as President Franklin D. Roosevelt discovered) may not add to his difficulties with Congress.

Moreover, the campaign did not develop any clear mandate on the big issues. To the extent that it reflected a rising fear of crime and disorder it gave no very good picture of how Americans wanted to fight the problem. To the extent that it showed economic uncertainties, the same was true. And to the extent that it added to the current divisions within the country, it cannot fall but add to the obstacles confronting the leadership in the administration and in Congress.

There are, of course, advantages in the fuzzy results of the 1970 elections. Polarizations were muted, rather than stressed; the campaign oratory did not enflame its effects can be condemned, rather, for communicating neither much light nor much heat to the electorate. This reflects on the quality of the orators, rather than on the good sense of the American people.

It was a stand-off: costly to some political reputations and careers; costly, too, in that it does not advance the country much toward the solution of its problems. But the republic stands much as it did before the campaign began—deeply troubled, greatly confused, but with its reservoir of fundamental resources, spiritual and material, largely intact.

Test-Tube Babies Ahead?

Science is making the relationship between sex and procreation ever more tenuous. The pill and other birth control devices are now used routinely by millions to prevent conception; liberalized abortion laws make it easier for mothers to avoid having unwanted children. At the other end of the equation, artificial insemination is now employed routinely by livestock breeders to improve the quality of cattle and other domesticated animals. Physicians find the same technique helpful in coping with certain types of human infertility.

Now comes word of progress toward the next step in this field, the union of an egg cell and a sperm cell and the initial evolution of the fertilized egg into a completed organism, all performed in a test tube. Already such artificially fertilized eggs have developed into live mice and other mammals after implantation into the appropriate female womb. Some day soon we may be reading of human babies produced in this fashion. Ultimately the prospect looms of human babies engendered by fertilization and development completely outside any woman's body—test-tube babies, in the most literal sense.

In a few years many women now unable to have babies because of anatomic defects in their reproductive systems may be able to have progeny by their husbands through the application of these new methods. Even in this age of concern about over-population, there are many couples deeply unhappy at their inability to bring children of their own into the world. Much of this unhappiness will be ended if the techniques now being developed enable such couples to have normal babies.

Abuses are easy to envisage, but it is encouraging that so far at least there is no evidence of such abuses in the use of artificial insemination to help women conceive. The real question even now is whether—and how—people can develop the sense of social responsibility that will be required if, by the year 2000 or earlier, women are able to have children without any of the morning sickness, special diets and other discomforts and dangers pregnancy now entails. Is that the end foreshadowed by the current trend toward unisex clothes, hairstyles and behavior?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Hard Campaigner

Through his active participation in the election campaign President Nixon has certainly exposed himself to the risk of being identified with a failure, should the Republican effort turn out that way. But that is hardly the heaviest burden he has assumed. In the future, he may find it even more difficult to bear the load of bitterness created by the tone of the Republicans' campaign style. Nixon has a number of rough-and-ready election campaigns behind him, especially from his days as a congressman and then as a senator. But now he is the President and he must be able to continue governing after the elections are over. Many observers believe that he has made this more difficult for himself by his manner of conducting the Republican offensive. But since U.S. political battles are usually carried out roughly and without any excess of scruple, this aspect of the present campaign should probably not be unduly exaggerated.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The U.S. Election

[Mr. Nixon] in the end has not won the bet he made on Tuesday's legislative elections. The Senate, which has inflicted a series of affronts on the President, retains a Democratic majority, but thanks to an intensive campaign during which he has not hesitated to set fire to all available wood, the President has succeeded in "purging" the high chamber of some "heretics" who will serve as examples.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

It became increasingly evident that Nixon has no program against increasing unemployment and rising prices. It is evident that

this election has served to widen the rifts within American society. Nixon himself bears the responsibility for this.

—From *Expressen* (Stockholm).

The Soldiers Want More

The strategic arms limitation talks have started again under a cloud that was not there before. In Helsinki there have been friendly platitudes and toasts. But in Moscow and Washington there has been martial talk about the need for adequate defenses and for the politicians not to let the soldiers down.

The history of every opportunity to disarm that the world has missed shows that, universally and always, the soldiers want more. They want more now. It would be tragic if, this time again, the politicians let them have it.

—From *the Guardian* (London).

An Eye on Berlin

Russia's plans for another go at West Berlin are unfolding unmistakably to all except those who fondly imagine that the Russo-German treaty is ushering in a new era of détente. This time, however, the Russians are immeasurably stronger in relation to the West than they were under Stalin in 1949-49 and under Khrushchev in 1960-61. Furthermore they are now dealing with a weak and opportunist, if well-meaning, West German government, which they are bringing increasingly into the game to the embarrassment of the three Western powers. They have better hopes this time of achieving infinitely more by patient diplomacy and intrigue, based on a formidable military position, than they gained in the past by bluff and bluster.

—From *the Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 5, 1895

PARIS—An exciting incident was witnessed at the Pison menagerie at present on view at Montmartre. During a performance Mr. Pison Jr., the lion-tamer, entered the lion cage to begin the performance when one lion sprang at him. Keeping as cool as possible, the man struck the beast violently over the head. Nothing could be done, however, until keepers arrived to drag Mr. Pison from beneath the lion's claws. He was badly wounded in the throat, but reappeared to complete the performance after a visit to a neighborhood pharmacy.

Fifty Years Ago

November 5, 1920

LONDON—The great powers of Western Europe view the election results in the United States with satisfaction. In Vienna and Berlin, Austrians and Germans regard them as an American repudiation of Mr. Wilson's policies, and a re-establishment of healthy business relations between the powers. In France and London, the results are viewed as a rejection of the "autocratic idealism" that characterized the Wilsonian era. The French "have confidence in the sentiments of friendship" professed for France by Harding.



"Tomorrow, the World?"

The Desire for Sexual Variety

By L. James Groid

Dr. Groid is assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of Southern California. The following article is reprinted from the *American Journal of Psychiatry*.

AMERICA'S consumer ideology, with its concepts of planned obsolescence, replaceability, disposable containers, and dischargeable spouses has spawned a new form of conspicuous consumption. The desire for sexual variety and the never-ending search for virginity have attracted many people to an increasingly popular pastime aptly entitled "swinging."

Swinging can be defined as casual sexual encounters, often with relative strangers, as partners. Wife-swapping and group orgies are not new phenomena. What is new is that respectable middle-class people, who a few years back would have been horrified at the thought, are now indulging in activities historically coveted only by the wealthy leisure class. The country's modern code of sexual freedom, the tremendous growth of nude "encounter" and "sensuality" groups, and a lessened fear of pregnancy and venereal disease have all contributed to people's willingness to experiment with different forms of sexual behavior.

In southern California, for example, where national trends often begin, many organizations have sprouted to meet the needs of the ever-increasing numbers of swingers. The economic potentialities of such enterprises have not gone unnoticed by a few entrepreneurs.

How many people are actively or intermittently engaged in swinging is impossible to ascertain. The estimates vary widely but all agree that the numbers are increasing.

Motives Vary

The movement embraces many different groups whose motives vary widely. Some are couples bored with each other and their perfunctory sexual relationship, some are adventurous types who want to experience varieties of partners without any commitment, and some arrive in hopes of repairing their almost disrupted marriages. Some seek reassurance about their masculinity or femininity. There are also the tender-minded who, fearing reprisal for their adulterous desires, involve their spouses into a reluctant collusion where recrimination is not permissible.

These and many more motives underlie the reasons swingers give for entering the scene. But what do they find once they are there? Magazines and newspapers published in Los Angeles provide worldwide communication for swingers. The magazines contain photographs of couples with listings of their particular preferences, e.g., homosexual or heterosexual, age group, any racial exclusions, with requests for photographs to accompany written inquiries.

One organization issues numbered automobile bumper stickers to its members designating them as swingers so that they can be easily identified on the highway by other members. A telephone call to a central registry gives the telephone number of the likely looking prospect. Other clubs own or rent houses jointly for purposes of staying weekly parties.

Colored Slides

Swingers may also meet at one of several nightclubs that cater specifically to this group. One such place, appropriately named "The Swing," projects on a screen colored slides of available couples. Rendezvous are arranged there for group parties to be held later at private homes. The couples may then be exposed to anything from a free-for-all group orgy to a more conventional type of party where preliminary maneuvering is expected before pairing off for the main event.

Some couples restrict their swinging to one or more couples whom they know well. Outsiders may be brought in for evaluation on a trial basis.

Although the external form of group sexual activities varies considerably, certain basic ground rules are discernible. Emotional involvement and entanglements outside the swinging situation are assiduously avoided. "We don't cheat on one another," says one swinger.

"We always come to the party and go home together." "We do our own thing." "If we don't feel like swinging, we don't." There is no pressure to perform.

What is most puzzling initially, when one interviews swingers, is the apparent absence of jealousy. Curiously, swingers often describe themselves as having been very jealous of their spouses before they began. Swinging may be suggested—usually by the man—as a possible remedy. However, it is often the woman who subsequently encourages them to continue after the initial experience.

One woman explained, "Where else could I have so many men desire and make love to me and have it be so totally acceptable to my husband?" She discovered that her jealousy, which stemmed from feeling left out and neglected by her husband, was assuaged to a great extent by the narcissistic pleasure and attentiveness that she received. "It's like being in a candy store and being given permission to eat everything."

This woman and her husband discovered heightened desires for each other. "We can't get enough of each other now," they both agreed.

The 'Split' Syndrome

The woman handled her guilt feelings by "splitting," as many swingers do. She found that her previous self, who had been totally invalidated in the permissive yet controlled situation, "I can't believe it's me doing those things. When I go home I take on my old personality. I leave that other woman at the party." By the time the split-off portion of her personality was reintegrated, other forces had diminished the intensity of her guilt to a tolerable level.

For many one of the greatest pleasures is trouble-free sex with the fantasized ideal woman or man—the perfect mate—eminently masculine or feminine. Before the reality can be discovered, the swinger quickly moves on to the next bed partner. No one is allowed close enough to inflict pain.

Really seems, however, to reintroduce its presence anyway. The ideal woman may part a little too boisterously for realism, the men may be more interested in their own satisfaction than the pleasure they could give their momentary partner. For these people the pseudo-intimate bubble bursts. Loneliness and emptiness may penetrate once again.

For others the dire consequences predicted by the moralists do not develop. Instead, swinging becomes an integral part of their lives, although not a total preoccupation. For these individuals, sensitive to each other's needs, swinging develops into a highly pleasurable sharing experience, adding variety to their lives. They discover not only heightened desire and love for each other but also that their ability to give and receive sexual satisfaction increases with greater experience.

However, the equilibrium is rarely a stable one. Couples leave and return to swinging. As one manager of a club put it, "A six-month membership qualifies them as veterans." Many factors can upset the balance. Jealousy that was temporarily submerged, for example, may be reactivated by one

partner's becoming overly involved in a swinging situation.

Many authorities decry this type of sexual behavior as indicative of immaturity and emotional disturbance. Albert Ellis questions this conclusion, asking whether it is healthy that "most Americans still lead lives of quiet sexual desperation," tied together in monotonous monogamy.

No one can forecast what our modern sexual revolution will bring in the future. We clearly are in a stage of transition from the Judeo-Christian concept that fornication and sexual liaison without love are sinful. But if the present trend continues, swinging and/or other forms of group sexual behavior will probably become increasingly widespread and acceptable as the anxiety and guilt connected with them continue to diminish.

Reprinted from the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, Vol. 127, Pp. 521-3, 1970. (C) 1970, the American Psychiatric Association.

WASHINGTON—Let us consider the possible needlessness of living next to an open sewer, which is the present lot of about nine Americans in every ten.

Two reasons. First, men put sewage into them, as men have been doing since civilization was invented. And second, men increase the sewage input so far that the river's bacteria cannot eat it up, because there are too many nutrients and too little oxygen to sustain the bacteria. Whereupon the bacteria die, of oxygen deficiency. They then add to the total sewage input. And at this point, the river becomes an open sewer.

This was just happening to the Potomac 36 years ago, when this reporter came to live in Washington. If you were a country-boy, accustomed to swim in Connecticut's Farmington River, you could still take the Potomac in those days. Even then, more lively-livered persons quailed. And now, splashing about in the Potomac would be like one of those old-fashioned jokes about outdoor plumbing—coming suddenly and horribly true.

Philadelphia Lady

Surprisingly enough, this is not mere rambling either. The point is that the former Secretary of the Navy, now our SALT negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, got interested in pollution when he still headed his vast former department. Like the lady from Philadelphia, who always asked the practical questions in "The Peterkin Papers," he inquired plaintively:

"If oxygen deficiency is a main reason the Potomac is an open sewer, what would happen if we just put some more oxygen into the river?"

What follows when a Secretary of the Navy asks such a question—the memoranda, the annexes, the cautious scientific analyses written in anti-English, the calls upon German, Dutch, and other foreign experience—these matters had best be left to the imagination. It is enough to say that after translating the anti-English, the answer was: "It might well work."

There were provisions, of course. This city, for instance, is governed behind the scenes by aged, doubtfully honest pseudo-veterans of the Confederacy, who seem to think that sewage is just as desirable as slavery. So our regular

But What About 1972?

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The main thing about the 1970 American election is what it means for the presidential election of 1972. All this noisy scuffling over the last few weeks was merely spring practice for the opening of the battle for the White House two years from now.

This week's votes will not really do very much to change the crime rate, as the Republicans argued, or the inflation and unemployment rates, as the Democrats argued.

But they could easily determine who sits in the White House after the presidential election of 1972. The question, therefore, is whether the vote in the 1970 elections has helped or hindered President Nixon's objective of establishing a new Republican conservative majority which will assure his re-election as President in 1972.

The guess here is that it has not. Success or failure in congressional elections does not decide the outcome of presidential elections. The mathematics of the Congress may not be as important as the philosophy of the nation.

In this election the philosophical change may prove to have been much more important than the mathematical change in the House, the Senate and the state capitals.

Nixon's '68 Victory

To understand the philosophy of this election, it is necessary to go back to Nixon's victory in the presidential election of 1968. It was a minority President—a fact he has never forgotten. He won with only 43 percent of the total vote, and in the first year of his presidency he set out to create a new majority including the progressives and anti-war elements of both parties.

During this first year, he was talking "consensus politics," arguing for negotiation rather than confrontation, at home and abroad, urging everybody to lower their voices and go forward together, and think about "the quality of life." And then something happened—even his closest associates are not quite sure what it was.

The liberal press did not really believe he was trying to get out of Vietnam. Neither did the liberals in the Senate. They rejected his nominations of Judges Haynsworth and Carswell to the Supreme Court, and beat him on the Senate vote, and then he turned back to power politics, unleashing Vice-President Agnew, and launched the most vigorous ideological campaign of any President of this century.

The effect of all this on the congressional elections, the margin between Republicans and Democrats in the House and Senate, is not really the main thing. By going back to party and ideological politics, he has revived all the old doubts about his political and personal prejudices, restored all his old battles with the press, infuriated the progressive Republicans, and raised the kind of credibility gap that destroyed President Johnson.

Some day we may understand what happened between the President's first effort to compromise with his opponents and his later decision to attack and oppose them.

but in the process, he has created new problems.

He has brought John V. Lind, the mayor of New York, into opposition against him, and Sen. Muskie on stage as his likely opponent. Moreover, he fought so hard, raised such questions about the purpose and honor of his opponents, that has almost managed to bring, divided, insolvent, and confused Democratic party back from grave.

In terms of the 1970 election the next Congress, the President and the Vice-President can argue to prove that the election returns justify all their claims, but in terms of the election, which was their objective, they have probably humiliated much more serious than is generally realized.

There has always been one Nixon's major problem. He always thought he could deal with the immediate problem before—fight a savage election, rationalize the democratic process, claim the virtues of unity, of the noble principles—but to mind if one day's speech is vied by the next day's action.

The result of this election, accordingly, is not in the halls of the House and the Senate in the state houses, but in balance of feeling within parties and within the court. When this election of 1970 started the Democrats were in despair they felt they had no chance 1972 to regain the White House. But after the savage Nixon-Agnew campaign of the last few weeks they are beginning to hope again.

—Letters—

The 'Red Drain'

Re Patricia Brodie's letter, "On Canada," (Nov. 1), she also leaves out LaSalle's immediate and help out in the shums Washington, D.C. and other cities. The "Red Drain" which implies we are all going to exist in every politically sound district in this world.

KASRA VAFADAR

Between the Goalposts

In reference to reader Haynes' question (11/1), Nov. 1, "Will you follow John's lead, any of you seen a long-haired ball player?"—how about that outstanding quarterback, Joe Mait?

CHUCK BARBE

Anti-Ali

How can Americans living traveling in Europe explain that prominent draft-dodger, political religious leader has allowed to be listed as the hero of the boxing ring while Supreme Court fools around his five-year jail sentence. I hard to convince Europeans all that is needed is a clever, paid lawyer.

CULVER SHEPHERD

Torremine, Sicily.

Down by the (Ugh) River

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—Let us consider the possible needlessness of living next to an open sewer, which is the present lot of about nine Americans in every ten.

Two reasons. First, men put sewage into them, as men have been doing since civilization was invented. And second, men increase the sewage input so far that the river's bacteria cannot eat it up, because there are too many nutrients and too little oxygen to sustain the bacteria. Whereupon the bacteria die, of oxygen deficiency. They then add to the total sewage input. And at this point, the river becomes an open sewer.

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sewers and our storm sewers are deeply entangled, at present, and whenever there is a bad storm the whole city's untreated sewage pours into the Potomac.

By the same token, the suburban counties are infested with get-rich-quick real-estate dealers, whose chief ambition seems to be poisoning both air and water for their own profit. Washington has to have storm sewers that are adequate, and the get-rich-quick types have to be controlled, before the answer to Paul Nitze's question can be reasonably affirmative.

Think what might happen if these very much needed gains were made! Billions are now estimated as the cost of "cleaning up" the Potomac (which no one has the slightest intention of doing). But the capital cost of oxygenating an entire square mile of the river would be under \$1,200,000, and the annual cost of operating a square mile of the system would be just over \$750,000.

This would pay for a simple arrangement of powerful pumps,

continuously driving air through porous plastic pipes laid in river bed. If the system were added, the mud and silt would be unpleasant.

The eight to ten feet of sewage that now forms the bed of the Potomac would be stirred up. Besides being open sewer, the river would actually smell like an open sewer between four and eight miles. It would also flourish in this period, when the oxygen-revived bacteria be consuming the sewage.

"It would probably be unpleasant for a little while Robert Frost, the Navy's boss, he said cheerily. "But that, the chances are we'd clean river."

Whether the system would work, can only be determined pilot project, which would show what it would cost to up the whole Potomac. No noses and start the pilot would seem to be the sensible plan.

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Dr. Spock's New Book: A Guide for Teen-Agers

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT).—Not long ago, Dr. Benjamin Spock overheard a college psychiatrist say at a symposium that many students who have not had a premarital affair are made to feel "abnormal, frigid or perverse."

This incident and the fact Dr. Spock's anti-war activities have practically elevated him to sainthood among many segments of youth are two reasons why he decided to turn out another advice manual—this one for teen-agers.

According to the 67-year-old pediatrician, the book, "A Teen-Ager's Guide to Life and Love" (\$4.95, Simon & Schuster), is "very conservative." He said that some of his more sophisticated young followers might even find it "pathetic," but he doesn't mind. The book, he says, is for "the shy kid who needs reassurance"—the kind of kid Dr. Spock said he was himself.

"I'd thought for years that I had something to say to kids," he said the other day in his Manhattan apartment. "But I didn't know whether youth would consider me a friend. I thought they might think of me as their

'Many young people today feel that restraints are ipso facto immoral. Well, they aren't...'

enemy because I was a counselor of their parents in my book 'Baby and Child Care.'"

He indicated that he found out he was no enemy after he marched shoulder-to-shoulder with young people in peace demonstrations. He still talks about the time in 1965 when 8,000 jammed into an auditorium to hear him at a teach-in at Berkeley.

He also endeared himself to many youths in 1968, when he was convicted, along with four other men, including William



United Press International.

Sloane Coffin Jr., the Yale chaplain, on charges of aiding and abetting violation of the Selective Service Act. (Their convictions were later overturned.)

"The main point I wanted to make to young people in the book is that inhibition is not unnatural," Dr. Spock said. "Many young people today feel that restraints are ipso facto immoral. Well, they aren't because civilizations are built on restraints. Most unusually creative and productive people have almost always come from an inhibited group."

Although some women's liberationists have called him a male chauvinist ("unconsciously what male isn't," he says), Dr. Spock repeated in his book his contention that child-raising was a woman's most important and satisfying job. But he added that he believed it was also a

man's most important and satisfying job.

Some Good

He said he saw some good in the current unisex movement among the young, especially when "sexual differences are exaggerated, and a woman is exploited just as a body." But he also said that when women become aggressive and dominating, they often produce submissive sons—"an unwholesome development."

"It goes against the whole biological plan," he asserted. "It leads to ineffectuality on the part of the male. In male children, it shows up in things like bed-wetting, phobias, tics and stuttering."

Among those things that Dr. Spock advises teen-agers against are smoking, drinking ("at least until the age of 18, and preferably until 20") and early dating.

"I deplore the social custom of early dating," he said, "especially when it's exploited by ambitious mothers who want daughters to be popular by arranging parties with dim lights."

Dr. Spock said that in at least one section of his book, "The Arrangement," he tried to show that he was "not just a rigid conservative." That section deals with young people, especially college students, who live together without being married.

Living Together
"It may be a wholesome thing for people who are mature enough," he said. "It's very natural for people who are 20 years of age and serious about each other to want to live together. Of course, they must use effective contraception."

He quickly added that he wasn't urging undergraduates to try "the arrangement." "It depends upon the individuals," he said.

When asked for his views on marijuana, Dr. Spock seemed on less firm footing than he was on other topics.

"I'm no expert," he said. "All I know is what I read as an interested citizen. I think it should be considered separately from all the rest of the drugs, which scare the hell out of me. Marijuana is certainly less harmful than alcohol. I don't know if it should be legalized, but I think the laws against its possession should surely be changed."

Dr. Spock retired three years

ago, at the required age of 65, as a professor of child development at Western Reserve University in Cleveland. Since then, he said, he has been busy going "to every peace demonstration I hear about" and writing letters to senators and congressmen. He estimates he spends about 50 percent of his time on the road, speaking about peace, and for the Civil Liberties Legal Defense Fund, on the right to dissent.

He also writes a monthly column for Redbook magazine, revises "Baby and Child Care" (more than 23 million copies have been sold since it was first published in 1945) now and then, and gives several guest lectures a year at Western Reserve.

"Every university is proud to show it has radicals on its faculty," he said.

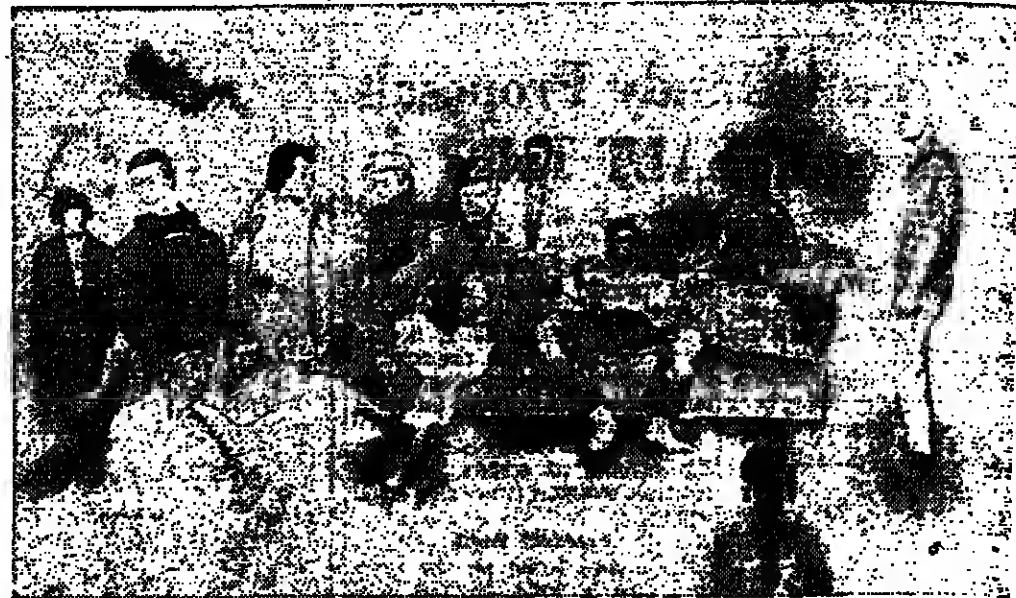
Youth Rebellions
He laughs when the subject of permissive child-raising is brought up, and how he is often blamed for the recent youth rebellions in this country.

"In the first place, as anybody who has read my books knows, I was never permissive," he said. "I never said that parents shouldn't spank their children. To some parents, spanking is a natural way of making children behave."

"I would never tell them not to spank," he added, "just as I would never tell parents who abhorred the idea of spanking to spank their children."

Does Dr. Spock's son "spank his own two sons?" "A couple of times," think he is responsible for today's rebellious youth?

He smiled. "I would be proud," he said, "if I were responsible in a small way for the idealism and courage of youths who are opposed to war and other injustices."



Detail from Patrick Frocktor's painting "Yale Archaeology Class 68-9."

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Most of the new paintings by Patrick Frocktor at the Bedford Gallery, 20 Cork St., W1, are inspired by India, and influenced, one would imagine, by Japanese techniques.

Frocktor has always been an excellent draftsman, but in the past a good deal of the bite frequently has been taken from his work by the use of clashing colors. In this series, especially in the Indian Suite, color, line and composition are in complete accord. Without doubt, this is Frocktor's best exhibition to date.

Next door, at 19 Cork St., Roland Browne and Delbanco have mounted a show of fabric collages by Margaret Kaye and wall hangings by Peter Collingwood. The collages are almost all figurative animal subjects. The medium lends itself best to furry and feathery birds and beasts. The wall hangings, made of linen yarn threaded

Galleries In London

on steel rods, have a medieval splendor about them, which owes nothing to color (only black, white and ochre yarns are used) and everything to the complex cross-woven patterns.

Color, on the contrary, is everything in the work of two Brazilians now showing in the exhibition room at the Brazilian Embassy, 32 Green St., W1. Hilda Campofiorito trained originally as a painter in oils in Rio de Janeiro, Paris and Rome, but recently she has worked exclusively in batik, sometimes on cloth, sometimes on paper. This is her first exhibition in England, as it is that of Laponi Araújo, a primitive painter from northeastern

Brazil. He is inspired by popular tales and legends, he interprets in vivid colors.

Another marked coloring his present series of gouaches on a close mesh of trees and shrubs in lights, is Michael Talm, ing at the Madden Gallery, Duke St., Grosvenor. The works are abstracted on foliage and have thing of an Oriental about them.

Another artist much inspired by the Orient is the lean painter-sculptor J. Crovello, who studied in Italy and spent four years in country. His paintings, evidently influenced by Japanese calligraphy as are the of his sculptures. The of my view, is that at there is, in the painting inevitably about the of the lines on the same material he uses, namely the sculptures is wrong it shapes he has conceived, need to be done to lac wood or even contain plastic or resin. However, exhibition, which runs Grosvenor Gallery, 30 St. W1, until Nov. 7, show the artist has a mind own and may develop in extremely interesting.

The actual Orient is reg at Hugh M. Moss, 12 St., by an exhibition of ings by the traditional painter Lui Shou Kwan, upon the study of nature all traditional Chinese chiefly feature the round Hong Kong; an are, in addition, the flower pieces, imaginary, scenes, streams and woodland scenes, figures.

At Leggett Brothers, James St., SW1, is an tion of paintings, with a sold in aid of the Portrait Gallery Trust from the collection of I. McDonald. Dr. McDonald specialized in English French painting of the 18th centuries, of which some extremely choice. There is a beautiful Ovid, three brilliant of musicians by Sir H better known for his Jean-Baptiste and por Reynolds, Raeburn, Devis, and Zoffany.

Gastronomic Salute to Italy's Unity

By Naomi Barry

ROME.—The Accademia Italiana della Cucina celebrated Rome's 100th anniversary as capital of Italy the other night with a banquet that relied on the gastronomic heritage of the peninsula, according to the menu. Escott might never have been born.

One hundred and forty snappily dressed members, ranging from wholesale fishmongers to university professors, gathered in the opulent great hall of the Grand Hotel, designed according to the dictums of Cesar Ritz in 1900. The sartorial elegance would have pleased Mr. Ritz. The supper, however, was spicily a *peist* affair.

There was a nod to such classical banquet themes as turtle soup, fole gras or ice cream bombe. The carefully planned dinner was a hip, hip hurrah for united Italy and consisted of the straightforward, popular dishes of Sardinia, Piedmont, Tuscany and Rome. Wines were Vernaccia Sarda, Castelli Romani, Barolo, Moscarello and Olena Rosso.

Supper began on a "Viva Italia" note with a "coccarda tricolore." The red, white and green of the flag were supplied

by a ring of tomatoes, an inner ring of mozzarella chunks, and a center of *rughetta*. Generously dusted with freshly ground black pepper, this patriotic combination is bliss.

An erudite gastronome cited Ovid who advised lovers not to overlook the potent forces in *rughetta*, a spicy green said common to central Italy. The crowd took the Ovid quotation to heart and ate every green speck.

'Cooked Water'

Acqua cotta (cooked water) is a staple in the diet of the Tuscan farmer. Leaves of cabbage or *bietta* (Swiss chard) are boiled in water to which has been added a few cloves of garlic and a little olive oil. When served, a slice of toasted country bread always goes in the bottom of the bowl. This peasant soup, neatly presented in individual, covered earthenware casseroles, was acclaimed a triumph.

Next course was a *fontina* from Piedmont. Fontina cheese is melted with white wine into a creamy mass and topped by a wealth of razor-thin slices of white truffles. The pungent white truffle of Piedmont is the worthy peer of the nutty black truffle of Périgord.

The main course was plain roast baby lamb, Rome's specialty, accompanied by pan-browned potatoes and mixed salad. A platter of Sardinian, Tuscan and Roman cheeses was looked at askance by Giuseppe, Maffioli, Italy's prince of gastronomes, who is more of a classicist than some of his colleagues.

"Cheese should never be served at an evening dinner except in the form of an entree," pronounced Mr. Maffioli, who is also a popular character actor.

Dessert was an assortment of traditional small, sweet cakes, typical of the four regions. The Sardinian *soppressi* are balls of orange-flavored marzipan. *Savoiardi* are lady fingers from Turin, meant to be dipped in wine. *Maccheroni* are chewy, kidney-shaped cakes from Florence. *Panzotto* is the Roman version of gingerbread, enriched with nuts and candied fruits. Dinner wound up with baskets of fresh fruit. The wholesale fish merchant from Pescara, a man of Nerone proportions who is planning a spaghetti festival in his native town, called for four years before he found one sufficient enough to please. A pretty woman to his left did the peddling. For formal wash, the Accademia's salute to Rome couldn't have been more home-like.

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—This is how critics rate the new plays in New York:

"Street Sounds," a new play by Ed Bullins, directed by Hugh Givens, at the Café La Mama Theater, is a series of 40 vignettes in which characters reveal themselves and their environment, according to Mel Gussow of The Times. "These are real people with real problems," writes Gussow, praising "the apparent artlessness of the large cast," which is almost entirely black.

"Gandhi," at the Off-Broadway Playhouse Theater, directed by Jose Quintana, was variously described as "a totally conceived mistake," "creative overkill" and "an insult to a great man" in the reviews of The New York Times, United Press International and the Associated Press. Gurney Campbell's play is billed as a panorama of Gandhi's life and a depiction of his struggles from earliest days to his assassination. "A play could be written about Gandhi," says Olive Barnes of The Times, "but this lengthy and documentary dramatic farago hardly touches the surface." Irish actor Jack MacGowan, who makes his American debut in the title role, is the major merit in the production, "in the opinion of UPI critic Jack Gaver. "He is magnificent," concurs Barnes, adding "Surprise of surprises, a very fine actor has been lured into playing Gandhi."

"Sensations," a rock musical at Theater Four, "lacks a consistent vision, the sort that Harold Prince gave 'Company' and Tom O'Horgan gave 'Hair,'" Mel Gussow said. The cast, according to Gussow, is good, but not great, and Jerry Dodge's direction, "strangely uneven," Gussow credits. Wally Harper with "one of the best rock show scores I have ever heard," concluding that "if the whole were equal to some of its parts, it would have been sensational."

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S. Adviser Woes Dangers Trade Bill

Project Could Be 'Dead Duck'

YORK, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—S. Houthakker, chief economic adviser to President Nixon, warned today that the trade bill now being passed by the House of Representatives could create a "dead duck" if it is not passed quickly.

Houthakker, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, said at a hearing in the House that "if we now give in to protectionism, the climate of international trade is likely to deteriorate rapidly."

He said an economist's meeting in Washington last week had been more worrisome than he now expressed concern at U.S. corporations which "hesitate in foreign trade to deal with adverse effects."

Job Impact

He argued that trade protection would have an even more adverse impact on U.S. employment than rising imports.

He said the whole economy, it can be seen, is directly related to the figure that should give a picture of those who are worried about the effect of imports on employment," he said.

He warned that the superannation under development of a "dead duck" if the bill is not passed.

He said that the bill's provisions indicated that half the Boeing planes sold to foreign airlines that many foreign airlines used or otherwise controlled governments, he declared.

He said that the bill's provisions in anything like its form, the SST would be a "dead duck."

Fuel-Hungry Japan Looks to Siberia

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO (NYT).—The Japanese iron and steel industry, raving the world in an urgent search for new sources of coking coal, has cast its eyes on the Soviet Union's rich coal fields sleeping under the frozen tundra in southern Yakutia.

Tosio Okumura, managing director of the Japan Iron and Steel Federation, admitted in a recent interview that development costs would be enormous—perhaps \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion. But so scarce are world supplies of coking coal, Mr. Okumura said, that it was not too soon to start making plans for the opening up of the Yakutian fields.

A steel industry mission visited the fields, which lie 270 miles north of the nearest railway (the Trans-Siberian), in August and reported that the coal found there was of a quality comparable to U.S. coking coal. Japan currently imports coal from the United States, Australia, Canada and Poland, but relies almost exclusively on U.S. suppliers for the low volatile coal essential to the steel-making process.

Complaints From the U.S.

Japanese purchases of U.S. coal, however, have increased steadily during the last two or three years. Prices have risen sharply and U.S. domestic users, especially electric companies, are complaining bitterly.

In 1967 Japan took 8.6 million tons of U.S. coal; in 1968, 15 million tons; in 1969, 19 million tons, and this year, 25 million tons.

U.S. coal production has been declining since 1968, and this year there may be a gap of 9 million tons between total supply and total demand, including exports. Over the next five-year period, the Japanese hope to be able to get up to 30 million tons of coal each year from the United States, an estimate some observers here find far too optimistic.

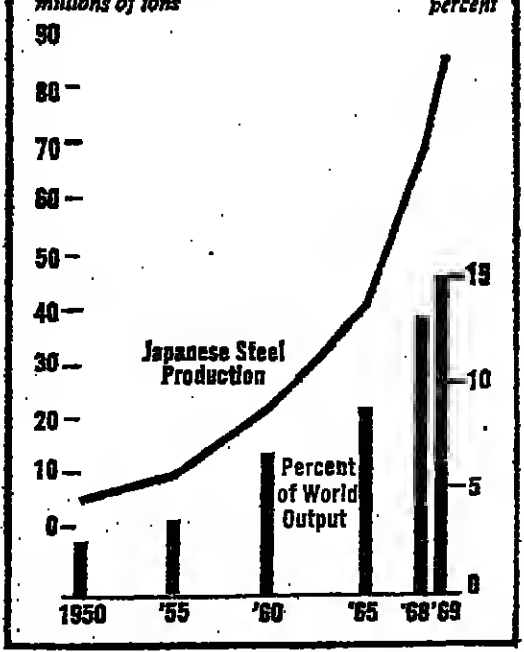
Beyond 1975, however, Soviet coal from Yakutia could become a practical proposition.

Seeking Diverse Sources

Japanese steelmen say they are well aware of the political dangers of becoming economically dependent on Soviet supplies, and their goal is to have enough diverse suppliers so that sudden political or economic changes in one country would not prove fatal to their industry.

But those who have dealt both with Moscow and with U.S. suppliers say that Soviet trade officials have been punctilious in honoring contracts, much more so, as a matter of fact, than U.S. suppliers, who were plagued last year with wildcat strikes and a bitterly cold winter.

AFTER TWO DECADES OF GROWTH, JAPAN'S STEEL INDUSTRY ACCOUNTS FOR A SIZEABLE PART OF WORLD OUTPUT



Ten thousand tons of Yakutian coal are being brought to Japan this year on a test basis. The coal will be trucked to the Trans-Siberian Railway and then transported to the port of Nakhodka, from where it will be shipped to Japan.

Low Soviet Rail Charges and the Short One

Low Soviet rail charges and the short one-way voyage across the Japan Sea make Soviet coal an attractive proposition, once the rail link to the Trans-Siberian is built.

High Production Possibilities

It is estimated that more than 20 billion tons of coking coal can be extracted from the Yakutian fields.

As with other Siberian projects, the Arctic climate, the rugged terrain, and the difficulty of securing labor constitute major obstacles to be overcome.

But Soviet officials have expressed their readiness to develop the fields as a joint project with the Japanese. Shiro Tanabe, managing director of Japan Iron & Steel, Japan's foremost steel maker, said on his return from a visit to Moscow Oct. 30 that the Russians proposed sending a high-level mission to Japan by early December to discuss the project.

Auto Industry Shows Sales Sag in U.S.

Worst Year Since '62 Seen; GM Strike Cited

DETROIT, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The U.S. automobile industry is heading for its worst sales year since 1962, according to figures from the four major manufacturers.

Car sales were slow before the present strike at General Motors began on Sept. 14. It now appears likely that deliveries of American-built cars for 1970 will not exceed 7.3 million, assuming that GM returns to production sometime in December. That total would be the lowest since 1962, when nearly 8.8 million cars were sold.

At the end of ten months the four car makers reported deliveries of 6.26 million units, down 22 percent from 7.12 million a year ago.

GM had only 185,000 cars in stock Nov. 1. Even if the strike should end this month, it is unlikely that cars could be built and shipped in substantial numbers before mid-December.

GM dealers were selling cars at a 5,000-a-day rate at the end of October.

Despite the decline in the industry-wide total, sales at Ford Motor, Chrysler and American Motors ran ahead in October. Here is how each company did:

Company	October '70	October '69
GM	198,145	424,807
Ford	246,278	232,551
Chrysler	156,641	137,007
American	28,088	22,310

Vote 'Too Mixed,' Stocks Edge Up

Election Day Rise Cools Off Again

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved forward with restraint today, after the sharp gains of yesterday's Election Day rally.

"The election results were too mixed to prove especially meaningful," one Wall Street broker observed.

Once again, however, the blue chips turned in the best price performance.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by more than 5 at 11 a.m., lost its momentum before the closing bell to finish at 770.81, with a modest advance of 2.74.

On Election Day, a surprise rally added more than 10 to the blue chip indicator, the largest gain in a month.

The NYSE index gained 0.08 at 45.92.

Volume Up

Volume managed to pick up slightly, to 12.18 million shares yesterday from 11.76 million shares yesterday, when a bank holiday reduced turnover somewhat.

General Motors, throttling back after yesterday's gain of 1 3/4, added 5/8 to 73 on speculation that the strike against GM, now in its eighth week, might be resolved in the relatively near future.

Meanwhile, Marcor officials, citing the adverse effects of the long auto strike, said it appears unlikely that company earnings this year will equal 1969 figures. The Midwest is the largest sales and profit region for its Montgomery Ward subsidiary, officials noted.

Marcor's stock eased 3/8 to 24 1/2.

American Telephone edged up 1 3/8 to 70 1/4 on an ex-dividend basis to share honors with American Brands as the best point gainer on the active list.

Telecom, continuing as the most heavily traded issue, slipped 3/8 to 22 1/4 after dropping 1 7/8 yesterday. Xerox, another glamour stock, fell 3 3/8 to 85 3/8 as the biggest loser on the active list.

Amex Prices Up

On the American Stock Exchange, prices finished with slight gains in light trading.

Prentice Hall, off 1 1/2 at 34 1/2, was most active. Trading included a block of 177,000 shares.

California Computer Products, off 1 at 33, was the second most actively traded issue.

Allen Electric reported a profit against a year-ago loss for the third quarter and it rose 5/8 to 14 3/4.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Robert L. Vesco

Bache & Co. Overseas SA, Geneva, has named Giuseppe E. Tome administrative delegate, and Bernard R. Widmer manager of the Geneva office.

E. Abbott Johnson, former director of international development, Europe, for Foremost-McKesson Inc., has been appointed vice-president, area manager for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, of the international division of Foremost Foods.

Formerly with Catalytic International Inc., A. V. N. Priest has joined Daniel Construction Co. International as European division director of engineering and project development. Mr. Priest will manage the company office to be located in London.

Conrad de L. Porteous has been named managing director of International Paper Co. Ltd., with responsibility for U.K. operations. He succeeds W. J. Worsdale, who has resigned.

Comdr. C. F. J. Heitz, formerly with the Royal Netherlands Navy, has been named manager, government systems, for Computer Sciences International of Brussels.

Carl Byor & Associates of London has named Alan E. Butler, 30, a director.

Labor Challenges the Multinational Companies

by Jonathan Randal

(W.P.).—The multinational company—an increasingly important element in the world's economy—is beginning to face a challenge for international trade unionism.

negotiations is a leading example. The firm was faced with new tactics devised by an unorthodox 45-year-old Canadian named Charles Levinson, secretary-general of the International Chemical Federation (ICF). Mr. Levinson has, almost singlehandedly, forced the problem of the multinational company into the open and obliged organized labor to admit its existence.

St. Gobain was chosen as a target because of its plants in four countries from the United States to Italy were falling due within a month of each other. Also, the giant French chemical company was in weak shape after fighting off an expensive take-over bid.

national companies no longer are concerned with profits alone, but rather with increasing assets and maximizing cash flow.

Net profits to him are as meaningless as an anachronism as trade balances and parity rates.

The multinational firm cannot afford to get caught in a weak currency and thus often unwittingly provokes and accentuates currency crises less out of any classic speculative design than to protect themselves.

pan Firms Report Profits for First Half

Y.O. Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Wajima-Harima Heavy Industries announced today an 8.4 percent rise in first-half net income on a 5 percent gain in sales.

The six months ended Sept. 30, upbuilding and machinery had earnings of 4.25 billion yen (\$41.9 million), compared with 3.9 billion yen in the first half of 1969.

Sales amounted to 182.15 billion yen (\$1,802 million) in the 1970 period, up from 174.04 billion yen in the year-earlier half.

Following reports from major Japanese firms are expressed in billions of yen.

Bank of Tokyo	1970	1969
(millions)	2,818	2,640
(millions)	78,773	69,072
Mitsui Bank	1970	1969
(millions)	5,638	4,654
(millions)	78,564	73,284
Nippon Kangyo Bank	1970	1969
(millions)	5,301	4,830
(millions)	72,998	67,451
Nippon Mining	1970	1969
(millions)	1,829	1,949
(millions)	119,470	117,264
Mitsubishi Metal Mining	1970	1969
(millions)	1,116	1,113
(millions)	68,431	57,411

St. Gobain was chosen as a target because of its plants in four countries from the United States to Italy were falling due within a month of each other. Also, the giant French chemical company was in weak shape after fighting off an expensive take-over bid.

The tactics were based on thorough study of St. Gobain by the union affiliates. Like most multinational companies, St. Gobain is a science-based, capital-intensive firm and thus more vulnerable to work stoppages than labor-intensive firms of comparable and larger size in more traditional branches such as steel.

Twelve ICF affiliate unions agreed that no affiliate would settle without approval from a Geneva command center and from the other unions. Strike date coordination was also set up.

Much European labor legislation bans sympathy strikes in other countries. But as multinational companies prefer voluntary over legal means because high social security costs make it expensive to hire more men, in the St. Gobain battle the unions simply stopped all overtime until the crisis was over.

Coordinated Action

Mr. Levinson further embarrassed the company by using information it had published reluctantly in fighting the takeover bid—especially the 25 percent rise in annual consolidated global earnings and boasts of further favorable growth in the future.

His Swiss affiliate spotlighted St.

Boiled down to its essentials, he eventually wants unions to have a 50 percent representation on the board of directors and a significant share in company assets.

Concentration Ahead

He and others believe that within a decade some 200 giant corporations will own or account for 75 percent of the non-Communist world's productive assets.

Such global concentration in all market areas already has produced mammoth investment needs. Mr. Levinson argues that those needs are so demanding that multinational companies no longer are concerned with profits alone, but rather with increasing assets and maximizing cash flow.

Gramco Sees No USIF Liquidation

NASSAU, Bahamas, Nov. 4 (AP).—Gramco president Rafael Navarro denied reports yesterday that the USIF Real Estate Fund would be liquidated within a three-to-five-year period.

"Liquidation has nothing to do with anything the company has been looking at or studying," Mr. Navarro said.

He said Gramco intended to try to maintain the USIF portfolio. "It has value in liquidation also sufficient to play off shareholders, but if it is kept (the value) is considerably higher and more desirable," he said.

"We are trying to find ways of keeping USIF active and liquidation is the very last thing we would look at," he added.

Trade balances are still figured in classic terms, but Mr. Levinson argues that total world sales of subsidiaries of multinational firms are at least \$100 billion greater than the total volume of the world's imports.

Putting another way, companies are exporting capital to set up plants which sell directly in foreign markets.

For example, IBM France is American-owned, but is also the second biggest French exporter—export sales which show upon the American firm's balance sheet but not on the American nation's.

The dynamics of modern growth also raise questions of national governments' abilities to impose legal controls. When Shell, for example, has over 20 joint ventures with such supposed competitors as Esso, Texaco and British Petroleum, the much vaunted Sherman Anti-Trust Act, applicable only in the United States, in any case is severely limited. How, for instance, do you sue partners for price-fixing?

For Taxes

The relative helplessness of Western political institutions is also illustrated by the tax haven game practiced in Switzerland; the Netherlands Antilles; Bermuda; and even the Common Market's Luxembourg.

Tax havens are essential to multinational companies because they allow the key operation—known as the transfer price. With this tool, the multinational firm minimizes profits in high-tax countries and maximizes them in low-tax areas by funneling into the haven profits, dividends, interest and royalties from subsidiaries.

Just how widespread is the use of such havens was illustrated this summer when the deal consummating Fiat's increased participation in Citroën was carried out neither in Italy nor France, but between the car firms' respective Swiss holding companies.

Some Phases

Still, Mr. Levinson is not opposed to the multinational way of doing business. Nor would he argue with official British studies which suggest that multinational companies in Britain are leaders in productivity, management, innovation in long-term contracts and in lessening labor tensions generally.

Mr. Levinson does feel a greater workers' say in supervising management decisions is needed. Both participation on corporation boards and asset sharing are his program.

Standard profit sharing is criticized since multinational firms tend to subtract retained earnings, dividends and other costs before calling the remainder profit. Assets should be shared, he argues, because the growth of wealth increasingly takes the form of accumulating assets.

Unilever Earnings Decline

LONDON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Consolidated net profits of the giant Anglo-Dutch Unilever group eased in the third quarter, and the first nine months of the year, earnings were likely to continue at somewhat depressed levels.

The earnings declines were just under 1 percent for both periods, to £20.6 million (\$49.44 million) in the quarter from £20.8 million in the 1969 quarter, and to £59.5 million in the nine months from £60.1 million.

Combined revenue in the quarter jumped 17 percent to £728 million (\$1,755 billion) from £623 million in the year-ago period, which took the nine-month 1970 total to just under £2 billion.

The company blamed the softening profit picture on higher prices for oils and fats. It forecast that while sales would remain high in the final quarter of the year, earnings were likely to continue at somewhat depressed levels.

The British side of the group, Unilever Ltd., reported a gain in operating profit, to £18.1 million from £14.9 million in the quarter. But the Dutch Unilever NV showed an operating profit drop, to £23.8 million from £28.1 million.

Some £23 million was wiped off the Unilever group's market value in London today as the company's shares closed two shillings and sixpence down at 22 5/8.

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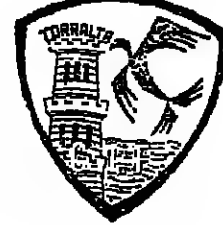
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to a distance of 200 m.

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to a distance of 200 m.

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where the

excavation is

to a distance of 200 m.

..... M² 300,000

14) Excavation of

trenches at any

depth, in places

where the

excavation is

to a distance of 200 m.

..... M² 300,000

15) Excavation of

trenches at any

depth, in places

where the

excavation is

to a distance of 200 m.

..... M² 300,000

16) Excavation of

trenches at any

depth, in places

where the

excavation is

to a distance of 200 m.

..... M² 300,000

17) Excavation of

trenches at any

depth, in places

where the

excavation is

to a distance of 200 m.

..... M² 300,000

18) Excavation of

trenches at any

depth, in places

where the

excavation is

to a distance of 200 m.

..... M² 300,000

19) Excavation of

trenches at any

depth, in places

where the

excavation is

to a distance of 200 m.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 4, 1970

Price

Yen

High Low

High Low

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Nov. 4, 1970

Price

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1970 - Stocks and Sls. Not										-1970 - Stocks and Sls. Not										-1970 - Stocks and Sls. Not									
High, Low, Div. In \$ Sls. 100s. First, High Low Last, Ch'ge										High, Low, Div. In \$ Sls. 100s. First, High Low Last, Ch'ge										High, Low, Div. In \$ Sls. 100s. First, High Low Last, Ch'ge									
114a	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114b	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114c	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114d	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114e	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114f	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114g	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114h	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114i	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114j	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114k	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114l	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114m	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114n	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114o	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114p	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114q	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114r	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114s	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114t	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114u	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114v	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114w	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114x	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114y	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
114z	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115a	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115b	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115c	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115d	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
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115f	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115g	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115h	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115i	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115j	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
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115l	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115m	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115n	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115o	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115p	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115q	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115r	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115s	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115t	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115u	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115v	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115w	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115x	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115y	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
115z	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
116a	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
116b	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
116c	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
116d	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4	4	1-14	22	7	Techni	20p	12	11	11	13	1-14	131a	6a	Venloc	10	1	71	71	71	71	71	4-14	
116e	25a	Seaguy Ind	52	41	41	4																							

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BRASOV invites you to its up-to-date "Grand Hotel" on the "Grand Boulevard". Del. Tel.: 571/12-26, with its famous restaurant and nightclub.

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Rooms, Rest. Snack Bar, B.L.Y., 93-90.

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1st. cl. Hnt. 200. 20-30. 30-35.
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B.L.Y., 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100.

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BRENNER'S PARKHOTEL Lightentator
Alc. Leading hotel. Open all year.
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Nightclub, Swimming pool, Restaurant.
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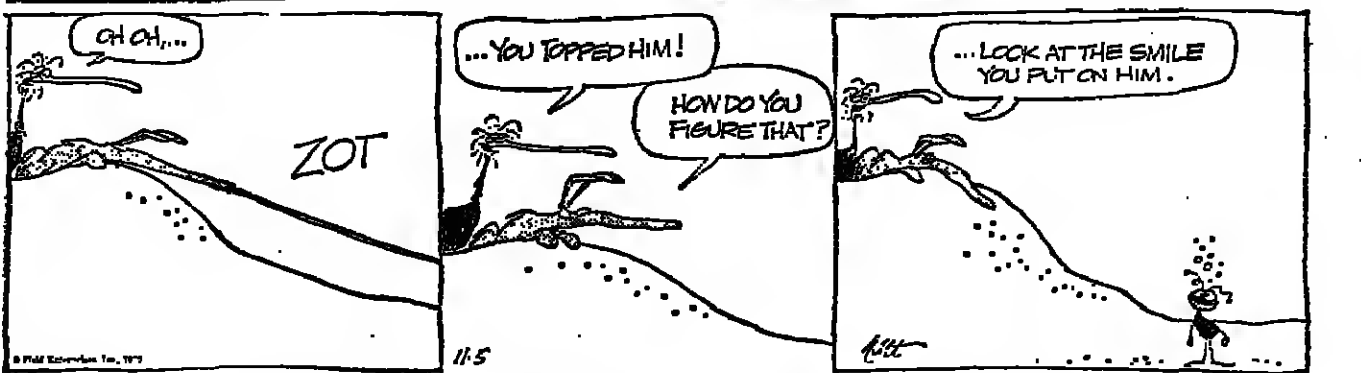
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PEANUTS



B.C.



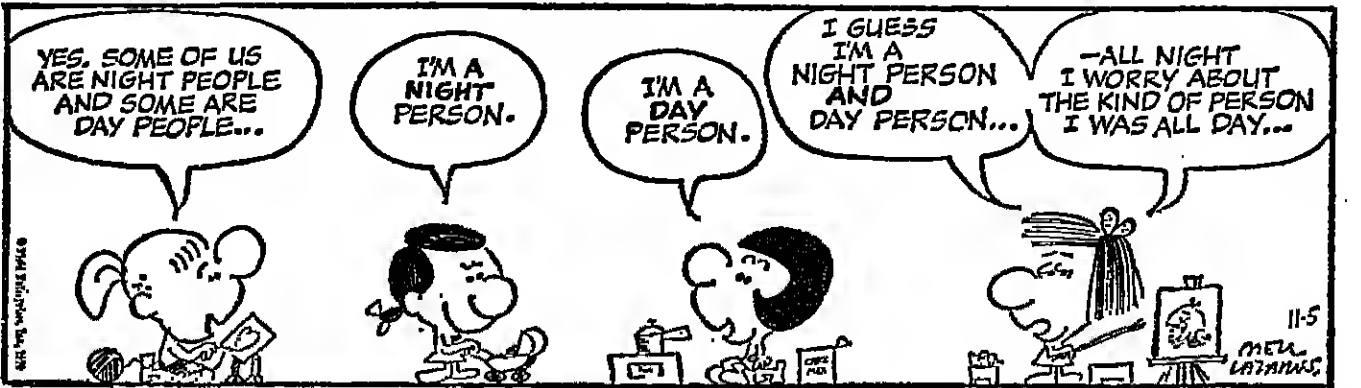
LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



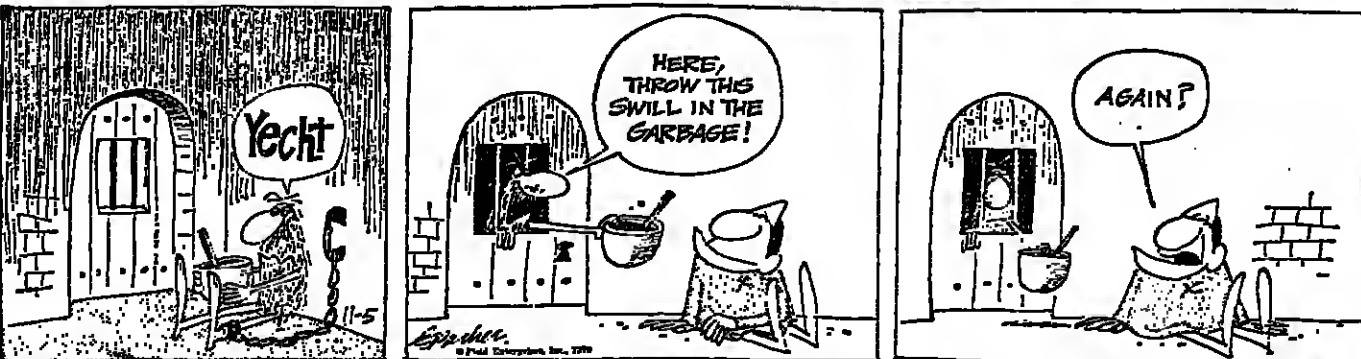
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

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As South's sequence showed five spades and a strong hand, it was not unreasonable for North to bid three spades, judging that all his high cards would be valuable and that he could contribute one or two ruffing tricks in diamonds.

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in dummy and the defenders wish to avoid such ruffs.

Once South had been forced to ruff in dummy at the third trick he had no way out. Another diamond lead from the defense at the earliest opportunity sealed his fate.

NORTH
♠ Q17
♥ A10984
♦ 6
♣ 10973

WEST
♠ K103
♥ 52
♦ KQJ742
♣ 82

EAST
♠ 98
♥ QJ3
♦ 1085
♣ AJ654

SOUTH
♠ A8542
♥ K76
♦ A93
♣ KQ

Neither side was vulnerable.
The bidding:
West North East South
2♦ Pass 3♥ Pass Dbl.
Pass 3♥ Pass 2♠
Pass 3♥ Pass 4♠
Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

AMNS	WIGHT	SWAB
SHUT	ARMED	TIME
SOMERSAULT	CHILD	
TABULET	PENALTY	
LAYON	SIZE	
OFFICIAL	NET	GYROS
ALAIR	BEVITH	TAW
SHUT	BABY	LIKE
ERL	ICEST	AMIA
REGALTY	TAU	SNEER
ADDEM	PREMIER	
EXPOSES	ANIMAE	
ARRAR	SPRING	BACK
CARS	SCONE	ERLE
HYTE	YIANNIS	SEED

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIBUL

HORIC

SHAPIR

MISTUR

A O O O O IN THE O O O O O

Poke the SHAPIR letter first

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: POKED VISTA UNLIKE SCENIC

Answer: What he thought the restaurant was—CLOSED



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

A O O O O IN THE O O O O O

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: POKED VISTA UNLIKE SCENIC

Answer: What he thought the restaurant was—CLOSED

BOOKS

CRISIS IN THE CLASSROOM

The Remaking of American Education

By Charles E. Silberman, Random House, 552 pp. \$

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE news of Charles E. Silberman's "Crisis in the Classroom" is out, of course, and already getting stale around the edges. (In case you missed it: Mr. Silberman has called up the shallow creek of American education, surveyed the landscape, and pronounced it joyless, mindless, barren. The natives, he says, are pinched and crabbed and stand before their children mumbling empty incantations; the children stare back silently, hollow-eyed, and pick their scabs. What with the big guns Silberman has on board—the Carnegie Foundation, which commissioned his exploration; his team of able researchers; his own formidable reputation as Fortune editor and reporter, teacher and survivor of the "Crisis in Black and White"—there is now some hope that the natives will stop what they're doing and pay attention.) But there still remains the question of what it's like to read Mr. Silberman's report, for though it's new, it's also a book, and it's a book that absolutely must be read by everyone who can read and even some who can't.

It's a long read and a somewhat tedious one. The author is addressing professionals, as well as laymen, so he is never satisfied to touch a point lightly for effect; instead he overwhelms it with example after example and point of view after point of view, to drive it home as objective truth. And since he speaks the language of objectivity, or "foundationalism," as someone has dubbed it, which is fatally attracted to the rhythm-upsetting quote and to phrases like "What is crucial..." and "In general, however..." one's mind begins to part for poetry, a little foreshortening in the loaf.

It is profoundly worthwhile reading nonetheless, in part just because of its dryness. The shelves have been crammed these past few years with passionate and poetic books on our educational wasteland—by the Paul Goodman, the George Dennison, the Jonathan Kozol, the John Holt, the Herbert Kohl, the James Herndon and all the others, many of whom Silberman chides for their romanticism or for their "aristocratic insouciance," a phrase that he borrows from David Riesman. These have been practice books, frequently radical, and we have not been moved. "Crisis in the Classroom" seems almost like a General Motors annual report couched in sensitive travelogue. One is not calling it belly black. One is almost grateful for its dull objectivity.

And also for Mr. Silberman's inexhaustible comprehensiveness. Is there anything more mind-numbing really than the subject of American education with its elementary schooling levels, its curriculum, its teacher-certification, its audiotapes and its endless, catechistic attempts to define itself and its students? No, nothing. It is all. And suddenly mind is awake, because man has put it all in a petive and condemned it. It is—meaninglessness, leanness. Information without knowledge. Order without terms. Discipline without education without a cone who is to be educated: without hearts. Hearts without souls. Souls without a World without ends.

Finally, there is a recommendation in the book the news stories have not done. It inheres, naturally, in the study's practical application to that elementary school formalized in the new 21st century. Teachers are called to informally inform high schools drop their sion with rules and order equipment and take up the dent's intellect, that the s come out of his crypt and the teacher, and that teacher emerge from behi lectern and meet the st Yet it is a recommen that lies beyond formal cation.

Again and again, on every page of his study, Silberman begs educators to do all of us—to define purpose of education. (See the people he interviewed thunderstruck by the idea it's not so obvious as it seem.) Yet the liberal- reader will search in val the single passage contr Silberman's own definition.

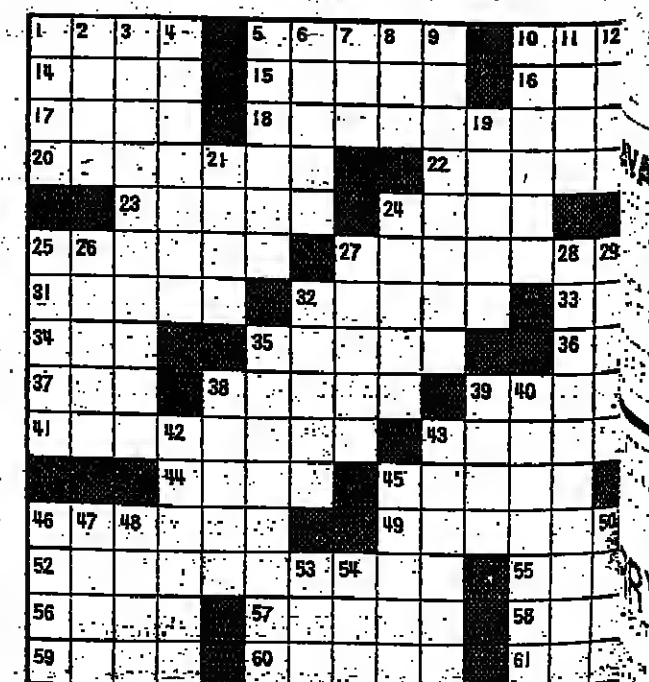
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Mr. Lehmann-Haupt book reviewer for The Ne Times.

CROSSWORD By Will

ACROSS													
1	Derrick part	43	Summoned	11	Emit vapor	12	Ja	13	Marquis de	14	Becomes a	15	French pro
2	Mild expletive	44	Branch of medicine: Abbr.	16	Marquis de	17	French pro	18	Adjusts	19	Flocks	20	Shish kebabs
10	Mesozoic et al.	45	Sans	21	French pro	22	Shish kebabs	23	Ingredient	24	Desire	25	wrongfully
14	Stravinsky	46	Musical direction	26	Marquee n	27	Desire	28	Marquee n	29	Tidal flood	30	Stand in
15	Con (tenderly)	47	Rhythm	31	Shish kebabs	32	Ingredient	33	Marquee n	34	Tidal flood	35	Stand in
16	Honduran port	48	Comedian's forte	36	Shish kebabs	37	Ingredient	38	Marquee n	39	Tidal flood	40	Stand in
17	Isinglass	49	Brand	39	Shish kebabs	40	Ingredient	41	Marquee n	42	Tidal flood	43	Stand in
18	ID on stationery	50	Restless desire	41	Shish kebabs	42	Ingredient	43	Marquee n	44	Tidal flood	45	Stand in
20	Desk item of yore	51	Kind of sale	42	Shish kebabs	43	Ingredient	44	Marquee n	45	Tidal flood	46	Stand in
22	Purse item	52	First-name in baseball lore	43	Shish kebabs	44	Ingredient	45	Marquee n	46	Tidal flood	47	Stand in
23	— ease	53	Sounds of discovery	44	Shish kebabs	45	Ingredient	46	Marquee n	47	Tidal flood	48	Stand in
24	Girl's name	54	Transfers	45	Shish kebabs	46	Ingredient	47	Marquee n	48	Tidal flood	49	Stand in
25	Collins Ave. features	55	Anglo-Saxon slave	46	Shish kebabs	47	Ingredient	48	Marquee n	49	Tidal flood	50	Stand in
27	Supports	DOWN				38	Non-sense	39	Honor	40	Gluck oper	41	Time perc
31	— nous	1	Opera role	42	Time perc	43	Moves on	44	momentum	45	Location	46	Capital of Western S
32	Disillusions	2	Once more, Western style	43	Moves on	44	momentum	45	Location	46	Capital of Western S	47	Famous TV
33	Mother's command	3	Saying popularized on TV	44	momentum	45	Location	46	Capital of Western S	47	Famous TV	48	Early Sout American
34	Site of Sugar Loaf	4	Vessel	45	Location	46	Capital of Western S	47	Famous TV	48	Early Sout American	49	Son of Ad
35	Husbands	5	Giant slain by Athens	46	Capital of Western S	47	Famous TV	48	Early Sout American	49	Son of Ad	50	Genie
36	Touchy subject for Beany	6	Fish	47	Famous TV	48	Early Sout American	49	Son of Ad	50	Genie	51	Chill
37	Cathedral: Ger.	7	Peppery	48	Early Sout American	49	Son of Ad	50	Genie	51	Chill	52	Reference
38	British auto parts	8	Craft	49	Son of Ad	50	Genie	51	Chill	52	Reference	53	Abbr.
39	Woman thief, in Rome	9	Early in the A.M.	50	Genie	51	Chill	52	Reference	53	Abbr.		
41	Shows contempt for	10	Of a group										



PEANUTS

WOODSTOCK FEELS THAT IF HE DOESN'T GO SOUTH, HE'LL UPSET THE ECOLOGY.

HE'S VERY CONSCIENTIOUS ABOUT THINGS LIKE THAT. ANYWAY, IT LOOKS AS IF I'M GOING TO HAVE TO TAKE HIM...

SOME PEOPLE ARE JUST NO GOOD AT TRAVELING ALONE... THEY NEED SOMEONE TO HANDLE ALL THE LITTLE DETAILS.

SUCH AS... WHICH WAY IS SOUTH?

B.C.

GH... ZOT

...YOU DIPPED HIM!

HOW DO YOU FIGURE THAT?

...LOOK AT THE SMILE YOU PUT ON HIM.

L.I.L. ABNER

JH' PFSCHLNG IS OF NO USE TO NOBODY—EXCEPT WIF A HOLE IN THAR HEAD!

??-THEY'RE BLOWIN' \$480.00 A YEAR--

-ON SUMPTIN' WIF A LIMITED APPEAL LIKE THAT?—WE'LL ELIMINATE IT!!

-AN' ADD IT TO YORE \$172,999.570 DANCE BUDGET, BLOOMHILDA!!

THAT'S NO JACK S. LIKE OUR JACK S.!!

BEEBLE BAILEY

MAN! EVERYWHERE YOU LOOK THESE DAYS, IT'S ECOLOGY! ECOLOGY!

THE COUNTRY'S SWARMING WITH ECOLOGISTS!

THAT'S TERRIBLE! WHY DOESN'T SOMEBODY DO SOMETHING ABOUT THAT?

MISS PEACH

YES, SOME OF US ARE NIGHT PEOPLE AND SOME ARE DAY PEOPLE...

I'M A NIGHT PERSON.

I'M A DAY PERSON.

I GUESS I'M A NIGHT PERSON AND DAY PERSON...

-ALL NIGHT I WORRY ABOUT THE KIND OF PERSON I WAS ALL DAY...

BUZ SAWYER

FOOTBALL IS A TOOL OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

AFTER THE SUSPENSION OF THE STAR FOOTBALL PLAYERS, THE STUDENTS ARE GLUM.

THEIR HOPES OF WINNING ANOTHER GAME ARE NIL!

HEY! Y'KNOW WHAT? MAYBE WE OUGHTA CHANGE OUR PROTEST THEM.

THAT'S GROOVY, NIKKY! YOU MEAN WE OUGHTA CHAMPION THE CAUSE OF THE SUSPENDED PLAYERS?

SURE! WE'LL CALL THEM "VICTIMS OF COACH'S BRUTALITY." WHEN TECH LOSES THE NEXT GAME, WE'LL ORGANIZE A STUDENT RIOT AND TEAR THIS SCHOOL APART.

NIKKY & DAD

WIZARD OF ID

Yeicht

HERE, THROW THIS SWILL IN THE GARBAGE!

AGAIN?

REX MORGAN M.D.

THAT'S THE END OF LECTURE, LIKE I SAID, YOU'LL HAVE TO LEAVE NOW!

I CAME HERE TO SAY SOMETHING—BUT YOU DIDN'T GIVE ME A CHANCE!

OKAY—TELL ME WHAT YOU CAME HERE TO SAY!

NO, I DON'T THINK I WILL—AND YOU NEEDN'T WORRY ABOUT MY RETURNING AGAIN!

POGO

WE'RE IN DANGER! THESE LADIES HAVE SLIPPED THEIR HANGERS—WE WANT TO HANG US!

IT'S UP TO YOU, CALICO! GO UNDER AN CRANK UP THE MACHINERY—WE GOTTA GET OUTTA HERE!

BUT IT'S DANGEROUS!

LAST TIME I DID IT, THE ENGINE WENT KA-FLAM!

...LIKE THAT?

NO, NO, NO! NO MORE LIKE WHANGO!

NO, NO, NO! BLAM! BO-OMP! KA-FLAM!

STAY! I INSIST—KA-FLAM!

A BARRAGE! THEY'RE BLOOD-THIRSTY! HAD DOGS!

LOOKS LIKE MANY THOUSANDS, FAM. YOU AND JAMISON CAN SPLIT A NICE LITTLE FORTUNE, THANKS TO THAT OLD RIGHT YOUR ANCESTORS HAD.

RIP, HOW MUCH DO YOU THINK THIS GOLD DUST IS WORTH?

WE'LL HAVE TO OPEN THIS UP COMPLETELY, NO USE LEAVING ANY FOR THE MONKEYS TO THROW AROUND.

THEY DID FIND IT! WELL, LET THEM GET IT TOGETHER BEFORE I STEP IN...

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

DID ANYONE CALL WHILE I WAS OUT, DEAR?

YES, MOGENE HELEY HAS CALLED TEN TIMES IN THE LAST TEN MINUTES.

I WONDER WHY SHE WOULD CALL TEN TIMES IN TEN MINUTES.

I GUESS IT'S BECAUSE I TOLD HER YOU'D BE BACK ANY MINUTE.

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

West opened with a weak two-bid in diamonds, that was passed round to South. South doubled, showing the spades on the next round when North responded two hearts.

As South's sequence showed five spades and a strong hand, it was not unreasonable for North to bid three spades, judging that all his high cards would be valuable and that he could contribute one or two ruffing tricks in diamonds.

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Once South had been forced to ruff in dummy at the third trick he had no way out. Another diamond lead from the defense at the earliest opportunity sealed his fate.

NORTH
♠ QJ7
♥ A10984
♦ 8
♣ 10973

WEST
♠ K103
♥ 52
♦ KQJ743
♣ 62

EAST
♠ 98
♥ QJ3
♦ 1085
♣ A7654

SOUTH
♠ A8542
♥ K76
♦ A93
♣ KQ

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:
West North East South
2♦ Pass Pass Dbl.
3♥ Pass 2♠
Pass 3♠ Pass 4♠
Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

AWNS	TIGHT	SWAB
SHUT	ARNEE	TIME
SOMERSAULT	ENID	TRAVEL
TRAVEL	PEANUTS	
LIATON	STUITS	GYROS
ALARM	BENITH	TAM
TAL	BABY	SIKE
ERIT	ICEST	AMIA
RESAT	TAU	SNEER
AREM	REMIT	
EXPOSIS	WILMAE	
ADAR	SPRIG	MOCK
CIARS	SCOME	ERLE
HYTE	YAWNS	SEED

BOOKS

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The Remaking of American Education
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Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

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Finally, there is a recommendation in the book that the news stories have not discussed. It inheres, naturally enough, in the study's practical advice—that elementary schools be formalized in the new English manner, that teachers be educated to formalize them, that high schools drop their obsession with rules and order and equipment and take up the student's intellect; that the scholar come out of his crypt and meet the teacher, and that the teacher emerge from behind his lectern and meet the student. Yet it is a recommendation that lies beyond formal education.

Again and again, on nearly every page of his study, Mr. Silberman begs educators—in deed all of us—to define the purpose of education. (Some of the people he interviewed were the idea, so it's not so obvious as it would seem.) Yet the liberal-minded reader will search in vain for the single passage containing Silberman's own definition.

Obviously, it can be traced in the warp and woof of his book: in so many imprecise words: the ideal of education should be to liberate the growing child so that she or he can absorb the knowledge (not information) that history has provided the teacher, Jean Piaget provides Silberman with his model of the growing child. While he favors informal classrooms, he is by no means declaring the death of knowledge.

But further questions dangle. How does Silberman define the purpose of the society that educates the child? Simply to educate? For what? The answer is finally blank, and one fears that the void will be filled by ideologists of every shape and size. On these questions, one wishes he had dropped the foundations and spoken in clear. Otherwise, this book is a revelation.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOY, THAT'S A RELIEF! I THOUGHT MR. WILSON WAS GONNA CALL THE POLICE.... BUT HE'S ONLY GONNA GET A LAWYER!!

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIBUL

HORIC

SHAPIR

MISTUR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: POKED VISTA UNLIKE SCNIC

Answer: What he thought the restaurant was—CLOSED.

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Derrick part
5 Mild expletive
10 Mesozoic et al.
14 Stravinsky
15 Con.
16 Honduran port
17 Isinglass
18 ID on stationary
20 Desk item of yore
22 Furse item
23 Ease
24 Girl's name
25 Collins Ave. features
27 Supports
31 nous
32 Distillations
33 Mother's command
34 Site of Sugar
35 Leaf
36 Touchy subject for Benny
37 Cathedral: Ger.
38 British auto
39 Woman thief, in Rome
41 Shows contempt for

43 Summoned.
44 Branch of medicine: Abbr.
45 Sans
46 Musical direction
49 Rhythm
52 Comedian's forte
55 Brand
56 Restless desire
57 Kind of sale
58 First-name in baseball lore
59 Sounds of discovery
60 Transfers
61 Anglo-Saxon slave

DOWN

1 Opera role
2 Once more, Western style
3 Saying popularized on TV
4 Vessel
5 Giant slain by Athena
6 Fish
7 Peppery
8 Craft
9 Early in the A.M.
10 Of a group

11 Emit vapor
12 Jai
13 Marquis de
19 Becomes angry
21 French pronoun
24 Adjusts
25 Flocks
26 Shish kebab
28 Tugboat
29 Stand in
30 Wrongfully
32 Marquee names
33 Tidal flood
34 Stand in
35 Isaac's mother
36 Blood-pressure word
38 Nonsense
39 Honor
40 Gluck opera
42 Time periods
43 Moves on momentum
45 Location
46 Capital of Western Samoa
47 Famous Yankee
48 Early South American
50 Son of Adam
51 Gaelic
53 Chili
54 Reference work: Abbr.

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59